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THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

COLONIAL ISSUE

MAY 18, 1912



H. M. GEORGE V.



H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug and Chemical Trades.
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Summary.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

Some interesting dispensing notes are on p. 148.

We award numerous prizes in the C. & D. Diary competition (p. 127).

The validity of the adrenalin patents has been sustained in the United States (p. 103).

"Retrenchment and Reform" is the motto for the new Pharmaceutical Council, says a correspondent (p. 148).

The O.F.S. Medical Council condemns the G.B. Pharmaceutical Society's terms for reciprocal registration (p. 101).

The Crutched Friars Drug Showrooms are the subject of an historical and descriptive illustrated article which begins on p. 145.

Shops Act problems are not diminishing. See those on pp. 148, 150, and 151. Questions in Parliament are also reported on p. 124.

Riviera pharmacists have obtained a concession from the French Government regarding the importation of proprietaries (p. 100).

Sir Jesse Boot denies the allegation made by a correspondent last week that the registered men employed by his companies are under unqualified persons (p. 148).

An editorial digest is given of a research by Mr. Puran Singh, F.C.S., on Indian podophyllum. The author wants the drug to be included in the next B.P. (p. 120).

Annotations and reports on National Health Insurance are given on p. 123, including "Punch's" cartoon for this week, which shows Mr. Lloyd George and Patent Medicine.

Further evidence before the Select Committee on Patent Medicines is reported. We give Mr. Ledlie's evidence more fully, and some remarkable statements by Dr. Nestor Tirard regarding the imitation of proprietary medicines by the British Pharmacopœia are also reported (p. 134).

Market alterations include a further substantial advance in santonin, and a decline in codeine, apomorphine, soda tartarata, and pulv. seidlitz. Ammonia sulphate, milk-sugar, and lemon-juice are firmer. Balsam Canada, bergamot oil, English castor oil, quicksilver (seconds), and wahoo-bark are all easier. An unusually large quantity of drugs was offered at auction (p. 140).

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was held on Wednesday, a Pharmacy Club dinner having been held on the previous evening (p. 111). Mr. C. B. Allen delivered a presidential address, which was generally commended (pp. 112-115). It was discussed by Messrs. J. MacKenzie, J. C. Pentney (p. 115), J. W. Douglas, N. H. Martin, and R. A. Robinson, jun. (p. 116). The President replied (p. 117), and the meeting adjourned until Thursday, when the result of the Council election was declared. Messrs. Sargeant and White have unseated Messrs. Cross and Walshaw, the President being at the top of the poll (p. 118).

BUSINESS IN THE WEST.

There are large tracts of fertile country in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, peopled by British men and women. These people are large consumers of all that comes from Home, and traders in these places cater largely for their needs. We have inquiries periodically from wholesale and retail dealers in drugs, druggists' sundries, perfumery, soaps, and chemists' goods generally in these countries for advice as to the best markets for specific articles. These firms are substantial buyers, and we are giving advertisers a special opportunity of getting in touch with them by publishing on June 15 a

NEW WORLD ISSUE.

The Publisher has issued an attractive booklet giving full details of that Issue. Send for a copy.

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Mr. Robert Alfred Horspool, nurseryman and florist, 15 Castle Street, Llangollen, is applying to the Denbigh County Council for a poison-licence.

The Dartford employees of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. contributed 43*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* to the funds of the Livingstone Cottage Hospital during last quarter.

The Royal Society and the Royal College of Surgeons of England are forming a committee which will issue an appeal to provide a memorial to the late Lord Lister.

The freehold business premises at 11 and 12 North Street, Brighton, which for many years have been occupied by Messrs. Glaisyer & Kemp, were sold by auction on May 13.

Messrs. C. S. Presant (of Sangers) and C. B. Baker, F.S.M.C., Ph.C., were initiated on May 9 into the mysteries of Masonry by W. Bro. Rex Blanchford, I.P.M., of the Edward Terry Lodge.

At the last meeting of the Pembroke Guardians, it was stated that 10*l.* was required for stocking the workhouse dispensary with drugs (*C. & D.*, March 25, index folio 426). It was finally agreed to pay 5*l.* for the current year.

There was a brilliant assembly at the Guildhall, Cambridge, on May 9, when the Mayor and Mayoress of Cambridge (Alderman and Mrs. A. Sidney Campkin) were "At Home." Several pharmacists and their wives were present.

The pharmacy of Edward Priestley (Mr. Jas. Kiddle, chemist and druggist) at St. Augustine's Bridge, Bristol, has been entered in the course of a series of burglaries and the till emptied. Mr. Kiddle had banked during the previous day, so the "haul" was comparatively small.

In the Maidstone window-dressing competition, held on May 9, the first prize in the chemists' class went to Payne's Drug-stores, of Week Street, for a fine display, arranged by Mr. Howarth. The second award was secured by Messrs. Corfe & Sons, of Gabriel's Hill, the dresser in this instance being the firm's youngest assistant, Mr. Davis.

"The City of London Observer" is publishing a series of articles on the constitution and work of the London Chamber of Commerce. The tenth is devoted to the Chemical-trade Section, and includes portraits of Mr. John C. Umney, the Chairman, and Mr. D. Lloyd Howard, the Vice-Chairman, with appreciative remarks in regard to each of these gentlemen.

During a meeting of the Accrington Co-operative Society last week, it was stated that in a co-operative store not far from that town a notice is exhibited to the effect that if a purchaser does not state the name of the maker or brand of desired goods, C.W.S. articles will always be supplied. It was suggested that the Accrington Board should consider putting up similar notices.

At the annual meeting of the Central Women's Union of the Church of England Temperance Society, held at the Caxton Hall on May 13, Dr. Mary Sturge said that medicated wines were frequently and innocently used by people who otherwise were total abstainers. These people would not touch claret because it contained alcohol, but they were unaware that whereas claret contained only 9 per cent. of alcohol medicated wines contained 19 and 20 per cent. as much alcohol as port wine. It was an entirely new evil, which reached hundreds of thousands of men and women, and even children, who had been attracted by the advertisements. The "meat" in these wines counted for nothing, she said.

Private Meeting.

The creditors of Arthur Fulford, wholesale druggist, 51 Rockingham Street, Sheffield, were called together on May 10, when the debtor's solicitor submitted figures which showed liabilities amounting to 285*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, all of which were due to unsecured creditors. The assets were estimated to realise 200*l.*, from which had to be deducted

5*l.* 10*s.* for preferential claims, leaving net assets of 194*l.* 10*s.*, or a deficiency of 91*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* After a short discussion it was decided that the estate should be realised under a deed of assignment, with Mr. Chas. Turner as trustee.

Royal Institution.

The Friday evening discourse on May 10 was by Professor W. Stirling, and consisted of a demonstration of the Gaumont speaking cinematograph films. There was a very large audience, which appreciated to the full this latest development of moving-pictures. The records by the camera and talking-machine are taken simultaneously, the perfect synchronism needed for this as well as for subsequent exhibition being the difficulty which M. Gaumont has overcome for the first time. Two electric motors are worked in unison, but there is also an arrangement for retarding or accelerating the gramophone so as to adapt it exactly to the cinematograph. The films were in colour, and at the latter part of the lecture were shown some splendid moving-pictures in colour of flowers and butterflies. An explanation of the methods employed in the processes was afterwards given. An unusual feature of the evening was the conveying of the thanks of the meeting to M. Gaumont, who acknowledged the compliment in a few words.

Institute of Chemistry.

At the April examinations fifteen candidates presented themselves for the Intermediate examination, and the following six passed: Messrs. L. M. Clark, A. L. Davidson, F. C. Guthrie, B.A., J. T. Janson, B.Sc., T. S. Jones, B.Sc., and D. A. Legg. At the Final examination out of twenty-five candidates fifteen passed: In mineral chemistry—Messrs. A. M. Bailey, H. W. Gill, B.Sc., D. McDonald, B.Sc., A. H. Maude, and C. R. Robson; in physical chemistry—Mr. F. W. Atack, B.Sc.; in organic chemistry—Messrs. G. McL. Carruthers, R. B. Croad, J. R. Douglas, A.R.C.Sc., A. J. Hale, B.Sc., D. Hamilton, J. Porter, and A. Rayner, B.Sc.; in the chemistry of food and drugs, and of water—Messrs. L. E. Campbell, B.Sc., and E. Hill, A.R.C.Sc.

Birmingham Notes.

Broad Street Corner was redolent this week with liquor, ammon. fort. "880," three Winchesters of the liquor being the source of the trouble.

The funeral of Mrs. Alfred Southall was an imposing and impressive ceremony. The coffin was carried to the grave by her six sons, all of whom are well known to pharmacy, and three *char-a-bancs* full of mothers who had been in Mrs. Southall's "class" in years past were in the funeral procession.

A new pharmacy has been opened at the corner of Bennett's Hill and Colmore Row. It is well fitted, has two tastefully dressed windows, a complete staff of assistants, and the legend over the door "R. V. Perkins, Ltd." This is a bold venture, and will be scanned with keen interest, for there are and to be within a very limited area Messrs. Bellamy & Wakefield, Easy Row; the late Mr. Smith's establishment, Colmore Row, one of the shops under the Grand Hotel; Messrs. Boots, corner of Colmore Row and Bull Street (to be erected); Messrs. P. Harris & Co., Edmund Street; and Messrs. Palmer, corner of Cherry Street and Temple Row. A long-field cricketer could easily trundle a ball to each of the above places standing at the new shop if no houses were present.

Analysts' Affairs.

The Bristol city analyst examined thirteen drug-samples last quarter. Both of the two glycerin samples examined contained 10.5 per cent. of glucose.

The Herts County Council have appointed Dr. Bernard Dyer as successor to the late Mr. A. E. Ekins, Ph.C., F.I.C., St. Albans, as public analyst, at a fee of 10*s.* 6*d.* for each analysis.

Mr. Charles A. Hackman, F.I.C., 32 Sutherland Gardens, East Sheen, London, S.W., and 325 Kennington Road, S.E., has been appointed deputy public analyst for the Borough of Lambeth.

At a meeting of the Lambeth Borough Council on May 9, it was reported that in the previous fortnight twenty-one formal and informal samples of drugs had been taken for analysis, one of which (an informal sample of boric ointment) was 5 per cent. deficient in boric acid. Mr. Davy congratulated the Public Health Committee on at last securing samples of drugs for analysis. Mr. J. E. Wood, chairman of the committee, replied that they were on the look out for other drugs for analysis, and samples of those largely used as medicines would be taken. There would soon be enough drugs left in the Public Health Department to commence a drug-store.

Contracts.

Swansea Town Council.—J. T. Davies (Chemists), Ltd., Swansea, for a supply of spectacles.

Walsall Town Council.—J. Lakin & Co. for a year's supply of carbolic powder, from June 1.

Southampton Guardians.—W. Bates & Co., Ltd., Southampton, for drugs, chemicals, etc.

London County Council.—Eastern Optical Co. for twelve months' supplies of spectacles, etc.

Canterbury Guardians.—Walker & Harris, chemists, Canterbury, for a dressing-wagon at *3l. 12s. 6d.*

St. Albans City Council.—Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., for double-strength disinfecting-powder, at *4s. 9d.* per cwt.

Yarmouth Board of Guardians.—The appointment of a chemist in the North District induced a lively discussion on Tuesday evening, May 14. The Board has adopted the principle of separating the supply of drugs and medicines from the prescribing thereof in the Cobholm, Southtown, and Gorleston Districts. Now that death has created a vacancy in the North District, it is to be applied there. The sub-committee recommend that Messrs. Steward & Sons, chemists, of the Market Place, should be invited to undertake the supply. Mr. H. T. Greenacre said he did not see why a matter like this should not be made public. In the course of further remarks he said:

With regard to the fact that one of the firms was a limited liability company, it employed a large number of rate-payers of the town, and also their sons and daughters. Although shareholders participated in the profits of the business, a good many of the assistants were also shareholders. It seemed to him to be only a bit of trade jealousy. He also questioned whether it was a fact that the doctors of the town refused to obtain any of their drugs from his concern, because he had been in certain surgeries in Yarmouth, and had seen some of Boots' labels on the bottles.

Mr. C. Ellis said that if reference was made to the Boots Co., he knew perfectly well that doctors did go there for their drugs and other things. Mr. G. J. Reeder and others joined in the discussion, and it was also resolved, on the motion of Mr. Greenacre, that the chemists in the North District should be asked whether they would be willing to supply drugs for one year on the same terms as is being done in Southtown and Gorleston Districts.

From Various Courts.

At the Richmond Police Court on Tuesday, May 14, the hearing of a charge of attempted suicide was adjourned for the purpose of calling Mr. Arthur F. Lawrence, chemist and druggist, 3 Station Parade, Kew Gardens, who sold the poison, and had refused to attend the court on May 9 except on summons. Mr. Lawrence now told the Bench that the prisoner (a girl of eighteen) led him to believe that she wanted a penny packet of precipitate-powder for the hair, and he supplied it in a packet labelled "Poison." He did not think that it would have had a fatal result if the girl had taken the whole of the poison, and the portion brought him by Dr. Payne an hour after the sale showed she had taken only a small quantity. In answer to Dr. M. H. Taylor, J.P., Mr. Lawrence explained that the law as regards the sale of this poison had been strictly conformed with, but the doctor put further questions to Mr. Lawrence, and finished up by saying that if the girl had had heart disease, the excessive vomiting induced by the powder might easily have caused death, and Mr. Lawrence did not know that those circumstances did not exist. The girl was committed for trial.

IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Mr. D. J. O'Mahony, Cork, has been appointed analyst to the Cashel Union at *15l.* a year.

The introduction of weighing-machines has become very general with down-town chemists in Belfast, and the innovation is being largely patronised by the public.

Mr. D. S. Bennett, Ph.C., Cahirciveen, co. Kerry, takes a pride in agricultural science. He this year had ready on May 10 early potatoes from tubers planted on January 15.

A proposal at the last meeting of the Athlone Board of Guardians to appoint a compounder for No. 1 and 2 Athlone Dispensaries was defeated by twenty-eight votes to twenty-one.

Mr. S. E. Kee, formerly manager of the retail drug-department of Messrs. Thomas McMullan & Co., Belfast, and who left last year for Vancouver, has passed the Major examination there.

In response to the advertisements of the Swinford Guardians only one tender has been received for the supply of medicines—namely, that of Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Dublin—and it was decided to again advertise.

Mr. Jas. Acheson, Ph.C., who has been compounder of medicines to Ballymena Dispensary for fifteen years at a salary of *52l.* per annum, has applied to the Guardians for an increase in salary. The matter has been referred to a committee.

Mr. L. Firth, registered druggist, has taken 24 Albert-bridge Road, Belfast, which he is to open as a drug-establishment and dental surgery. Mr. Firth has recently returned to Belfast from abroad, and was formerly in business in the city.

At the meeting of the Police Committee of the Belfast Corporation on May 9, the Town Clerk submitted an application from the Ulster Drug-trade Association for a closing order for Wednesdays. It was decided to proceed as soon as the shop-registers are completed.

In response to a suggestion from the Local Government Board, the Loughrea Board of Guardians have decided to advertise for an analyst. Mr. Thorpe wrote intimating that he would do the work for *16l.* if appointed permanently. This was considered too high a sum by some of the Guardians.

At the Belfast Recorder's Court last week, a claim for *19l. 9s.* was made by a young woman against a tooth-extractor as damage for negligence in extracting a tooth. She was charged *1s.*, and an injection was used. Judge Craig remarked that she could not expect much antiseptic treatment for *1s.*, but defendant said he always sterilised his instruments. The case was dismissed.

At the Belfast Recorder's Court last week, Richardson's Chemical Co., Ltd., Short Strand, applied under the Workmen's Compensation Act for a review of weekly payments to Robert Curran in respect to injury to his back on April 20, 1911. Medical evidence was given for the applicants to show that the respondent can now do his work, and Judge Craig, in granting the application, said he thought the man was malingering. Applicants were allowed costs.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Mr. James Bain, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of the late Mr. G. R. Fowler, chemist, Castle Street, Forfar.

Mr. Alexander Robertson, chemist and druggist, has secured the contract for Elgin Parish Council supplies for the ensuing year.

Mr. William Jeffrey Sinclair, 92 High Street, Lanark, is applying to the Lanark Town Council for an agricultural poison-licence.

Mr. A. E. Durno, Ph.C., Sydney, N.S.W., will be residing in the West Country until about July, when he expects to return to Australia.

Mr. Alex Linton Davidson, Ph.C., son of Mr. A. Davidson, Ph.C., Montrose, has passed the Intermediate examination of the Institute of Chemistry.

Mr. James Mackintosh, assistant to Mr. James Jack, Ph.C., High Street, Arbroath, is leaving for Sydney, N.S.W., and his local friends have given him a useful present.

Mr. James Hendry, Ph.C., Banchory, formerly with Mr. Thomas Stephenson, Edinburgh, and Messrs. John Bell & Croyden, Ltd., London, is going out to Adelaide, South Australia, as a chemist to Messrs. Bickford & Co.

Mr. Alexander McHardy, chemist and druggist, 4 Wellgate, Dundee, has disposed of his business to Mr. J. B. Beattie, chemist and druggist, brother of Mr. P. R. Beattie, chemist and druggist, Bruntsfield Place, Edinburgh.

Drug-contracts.

At last week's meeting of Hamilton Parish Council it was reported that the chemists of the burgh had been asked if they were willing to supply medicine to the poor, and all had agreed except Mr. John Stewart, Cadzow Street. It was decided that Mrs. Reid, Burnbank, should supply the medicine for that district for four months from May 15, and that the chemists in Hamilton should get their turn of supplying the medicines for the town for a period of three months each from May 15, in the following order: Mr. William Nicol, Mrs. A. R. Stewart, Mr. J. Hogg, Mr. James Lohoar, and Mr. Balfour Reekie.

Edinburgh.

Councillor Inman has been appointed vice-captain of the Edinburgh Merchants' Company Golf Club.

A meeting is to be held at 36 York Place on Wednesday, May 22, at 9.15 p.m., when Mr. W. McCallum, C.A., of the Chemists' Friendly Society, will give an address dealing with the Insurance Act.

Pharmacy Bowling Club.—A rink match was played on Wednesday, May 8, between members drawn from the staffs of Messrs. Gibson & Co. and Mr. George Somerville, resulting in a win for Gibson's rink by four shots.

A football match, Edinburgh *v.* Glasgow Pharmacists, was played at Hawkhill, Edinburgh, on Saturday, May 11. Result: Glasgow, 3 goals; Edinburgh, 1 goal. The visitors were entertained in Milne's Hotel, and after tea an enjoyable smoking-concert was held, Dr. Coull being Chairman.

The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh has this year awarded the Ivison Macadam Memorial Prize in Chemistry to Mr. Frank Bertram Macaskie, 40 Marchmont Crescent, Edinburgh, after a competitive written examination in chemistry. The prize consists of a bronze medal and set of instruments.

It is said that the doctors are endeavouring to arrange that they also may participate in the half-holiday movement. The great stumbling-block, however, according to a local medico, is the dread—happily dying in the drug-trade—that some rival practitioner may secure a chance patient or two on the off-day.

FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—M. Schwendener, the well-known German botanist, has been elected a foreign member of the Paris Academy of Sciences, in place of the late Lord Lister.

THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL SYNDICATES will hold its thirty-fifth annual general meeting on Thursday, May 23, at the Paris School of Pharmacy. The principal item down for discussion is the

subject of a new law concerning the practice of pharmacy. The Association has opened a subscription towards presenting an aeroplane to the French Army, and the amounts collected will be joined to those also being obtained by the Paris Pharmacy Students' Association.

HISTORICAL PARIS.—A recent lawsuit between the French Government and the Municipality of Paris as to the ownership of the quaint little buildings which still nestle under the walls of the historical church of St. Roch revealed some interesting details as to the history of these ancient structures. When the church was rebuilt in 1653 the three shops were occupied by a druggist, a barber, and a shoemaker. The last-named cobbled Corneille's shoes, and the barber shaved Napoleon Bonaparte, then a young artillery officer.

ANTITYPHOID SERUMS.—At the Paris Academy of Medicine on Tuesday, May 14, Professor Vincent, of the Val de Grace Military Hospital here, made a communication regarding antityphoid serums. He is an acknowledged authority on the subject, being himself the discoverer of a well-known method of vaccination against typhoid fever, which has been used with success in most of the armies of the world. Referring to the communication by Professor Metchnikoff last week to the Academy of Sciences, M. Vincent recalled the fact that the injection of living bacilli was attempted by M. Castellani at Ceylon, but was abandoned owing to its being too dangerous. Professor Chantemasse also spoke against the injection of living bacilli.

NEW TREATMENT OF CANCER.—A paper concerning a new medicinal treatment of cancer by a preparation discovered by Dr. Julius Gnezdá, of Agram, was read at the Paris Academy of Medicine last week, and has attracted a good deal of attention. The subject was presented by Dr. Letulle, who is a Professor at the Paris Faculty of Medicine, which gives increased authenticity to the new treatment. At the same time it should be clearly explained that it is not a question of a complete or miraculous cure of cancer in its various forms, though it is claimed to arrest the cancerous growth and produce an improvement in the general health. The preparation is called "Arphoaline," and has albumen as a base, with a certain percentage of arsenic and phosphorus. It is presented in the form of a tasteless, brownish powder, and can be used externally or internally (in capsule form). Statistics of alleged cures and improvement were given.

FOREIGN PATENTS IN FRANCE.—As the result of representations made by the Syndicate of Pharmacists of the Alpes Maritimes—that is to say, of the French Riviera—an important concession has been secured by pharmacists in that district in the matter of importing foreign pharmaceutical preparations and patent medicines. Hitherto foreigners staying in France have been accorded the facility of importing small quantities of medicaments for their personal use under certain conditions, and on payment of a 15-per-cent. *ad valorem* duty on the minimum tariff. The object of this was to enable visitors to French health-resorts to continue the treatment to which they had been accustomed at home; but importing by private persons of small parcels of medicinal preparations is usually a troublesome and vexatious matter, and consequently a considerable amount of smuggling in personal luggage has been prevalent. The concession obtained by the Riviera pharmacists is that they can now import small quantities of foreign patent medicines, even those on the prohibited list, for the use of their foreign customers. The point is that under the old system the French Government lost a good deal in the way of duty and the pharmacists quite a large sum annually by way of profit on foreign patent medicines, which they will now be able to secure. It may be recalled that, in principle, foreign patent medicines can only be imported into France for sale after formal authorisation has been obtained through the Paris School of Pharmacy and on the condition that the preparations figure in an official Pharmacopœia. All other foreign patent medicines are prohibited for importation. No official statement has been made so far, but it may be supposed that this permission will not be confined to pharmacists of the Riviera.

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in British South Africa, as well as to other chemists in business there.

Cape Province.

CAPE CHEMICAL SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting was held at Cape Town on April 19, when the following gentlemen were appointed officers for the coming year: *President*, Dr. G. F. Juritz; *Vice-President*, Dr. B. de S. J. van der Riet; *Members of Council*, Dr. P. D. Hahn and Dr. H. Tretz; *Treasurer and Secretary*, Mr. G. F. Britten. The theme of the presidential address delivered by Dr. G. F. Juritz was "Chemical Research." He said that chemical research in South Africa must needs take on a local colouring, the trend being inevitably suggested by conditions and circumstances of place. Agricultural chemistry was taken as an instance of industrial science, never operating in isolation, as witnessed by the splendid work done by the U.S. Bureau of Chemistry in connection with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In conclusion, Dr. Juritz said: "Nowhere on the face of the earth is there a grander field for chemical investigation than South Africa. Never in the history of this land was there a more opportune time to begin it."

Natal.

SOUTH AFRICAN BOWLING TOURNAMENT.—Pharmacy was well represented in the South African bowling championships held at Durban during Easter week. Of the fourteen teams competing, two were captained by chemists—viz.: Grahamstown by Mr. John Miller, and Johannesburg by Mr. Robert Neilson. When these teams met some excellent play was shown, the Johannesburg team winning by 32—11.

THE SALE OF METHYLATED SPIRIT.—At Durban Police Court on April 19, Mr. F. C. Oldfield, chemist, was fined 5*l.* for contravening the regulations relating to the sale of methylated spirit by selling a quantity to a native without satisfying himself that the order was genuine. For the defence it was stated that the native came at a busy time, and that accused had not paid sufficient attention to the order presented. There had been no intention of contravening the regulations.

Orange Free State.

CAMPHOR-TREE.—A lengthy article in the local Press advocates the growing of the camphor-tree in the warmer and moister parts of South Africa. It would be decidedly interesting if someone in Natal or Swaziland, for instance, would make the experiment.

THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW held at Bloemfontein on April 16, 17, and 18 brought much extra business to the chemists, the show generally being an advance on previous years. The display of veterinary instruments by Messrs. C. E. Gardner & Co., Ltd., of Bloemfontein, Port Elizabeth, etc., attracted much attention. Messrs. Gardner & Co. specialise in these lines, and their stand did great credit to the local managers, Messrs. Greaves and Alexander, who were well assisted by Messrs. Webb and Weir. This was the only chemists' exhibit on the show-ground, but at their premises in town Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., Ltd., and Lennon, Ltd., made special displays of veterinary remedies and appliances. Other exhibits of interest to chemists were those of Messrs. Wm. Cooper & Nephews, whose sheep-dip and sheep-dip tablets have an enormous sale in South Africa.

THE SUNDAY OBSERVANCE COMMISSION has been sitting at Government House, Bloemfontein, during the show week, but little attention was excited locally. Some months ago the O.F.S. Pharmaceutical Society, as a result of several discussions on Sunday trading, resolved that the President and Secretary should appear before the Commission and state the chemists' case. Accordingly Messrs. J. Rawling and S. S. Hewitt on April 17 explained to the Commission the hours worked on Sundays and the nature

of the business done by chemists. They also gave the arguments used for and against Sunday trading by chemists. A good deal was said against the practice of trading with open doors and selling confectionery, photographic materials, and sundries of a non-pharmaceutical nature, but the attempt to give the reasons alleged by some chemists why they should be allowed to trade on Sundays was cut short by the remark of a Commissioner that "the opinions of the man who wished to trade on Sundays were of no value whatever for the purposes of this Commission." A remark made later to another witness was to the effect that the Commission would probably recommend that every man should be secured one free day in every seven, and that the man who was compelled to work on Sundays should receive double pay for it.

Transvaal.

PRETORIA PHARMACEUTICAL FOOTBALL CLUB.—This recently formed club played its first match in Princes Park, Pretoria, on April 17, when they met a team got together by the Mayor of Pretoria (Mr. Andrew Johnston). When the Mayor kicked off there was a good crowd of spectators, including Pretoria pharmacists. The chemists' team was as follows: H. Lewis; H. Jenkins, L. R. Tibbit (captain); E. Oliver, E. R. Bull, H. Robinson; A. Thorrell, H. Colgut, E. Cooper, G. Todd, H. Scott. From the first it was evident that the "pharmaceuticals" were slightly the better team. Cooper, Todd, and Bull each scored on their behalf, and the Pharmaceutical F.C. won by 3 goals to *nil*. The office-bearers of the club are as follows: *President*, Mr. E. Galpin (President of the Pretoria Branch of the Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society); *Vice-Presidents*, Messrs. J. Sachs, A. Bones, and M. Spruyt; *Captain*, Mr. L. R. Tibbit; *Treasurer*, Mr. E. Cooper; *Secretary*, Mr. E. R. Bull. Several good fixtures have been arranged, and it is hoped that a good game will result from the pharmacy inter-town match with Johannesburg.

O.F.S. Medical and Pharmacy Council.

THE usual monthly meeting of the Medical and Pharmacy Council of the Orange Free State was held at Bloemfontein on April 12 at 8 P.M. There were present Dr. A. B. Ward (President), Drs. de Kock and Pretorius, Mr. Whiteside (dental member), and Messrs. Fowle and Hewitt (pharmaceutical members).

PHARMACEUTICAL RECIPROCITY.—The President asked the pharmaceutical members present whether they were yet in a position to give their views in regard to the proposed establishment of reciprocal relations between the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and similar societies in other parts of the Empire. Mr. Fowle stated that he and Mr. Westlake, the third pharmaceutical member, were in agreement with the proposals of the Pharmaceutical Society of this Province, of which Mr. Hewitt is the Honorary Secretary. Mr. Hewitt then proceeded to read and explain the report. There seemed to him to be no reason why chemists should not obtain reciprocal registration throughout the Empire, provided they complied with certain regulations.

The following recommendation had been put forward by the O.F.S. Pharmaceutical Society as an essential condition precedent to the establishment of reciprocity, more especially with reference to Clauses 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the provisional conditions suggested by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (*C. & D.*, January 6, index folio 18):

That no duly registered chemist who has been examined by a competent board under a published syllabus and has complied with the local regulations in force at the time of his passing the examination should be debarred from reciprocal registration, if he be already registered in the province or colony where he qualified, at the time of the promulgation of these regulations.

The provisional conditions were then read, the first two being agreed to. The third was agreed to subject to the following proviso, recommended by the O.F.S. Society: "That any person who shall produce satisfactory proof of having entered upon his course of professional training prior to the promulgation of these regulations shall be exempted from its operation." In regard to condition 4, the Society would require some information as to what would be accepted as "evidence of sufficient systematic study." The following comment on Clause 5

was also adopted: "Without State aid the application of this clause is considered impracticable by this Society." Conditions 6, 7, 8, and 9 were agreed to subject to the insertion of the words "not including that portion of the fee charged for examination" at the end of No. 6. The addition of these words was considered necessary owing to the fact that one fee covers charges for examination and registration in Great Britain, whereas in this Province separate fees are charged, and it was thought inequitable that applicants for registration should be required to pay that portion of the fee charged for the examination.

REGISTRATION.—The following registration was confirmed: James Reid (Chem. and Drug., O.F.S., 1912) as a chemist and druggist. Address: c/o Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., Ltd., Bloemfontein.

Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Province.

The following official report, signed by the Secretary and members of the Press Committee, has been communicated to us:

A well-attended meeting was held on April 18 at the Society's Room, Hout Street, Cape Town, Mr. J. Austin Thomas presiding. The usual routine work being terminated, the formation of a P.A.T.A. came up for discussion. It was decided to collect all the material available on the subject to lay before members at a future meeting. Mr. Tothill raised again the question of the Defence Fund, deploring the fact that so few of the members had up to now joined this useful institution. It was decided to supply all members, as a propaganda, with a copy of the respective rules, and bring the matter up again at the next general meeting. The meetings will be held in future at 8.45 P.M., considering the difficulty many members have in attending at an earlier hour.

South African Medical Congress.

The thirteenth of this series of Congresses was held at the Transvaal University College, Johannesburg, from April 8 to April 15. The presidential address of Sir Kendal Franks dealt with the medical fight in Great Britain over the Insurance Act, and the institution of a Portfolio of Public Health in South Africa. He characterised the South African administration of public health as a disgrace. Many useful papers were read, and the splendid programme of entertainment included visits to the dynamite factory at Modderfontein, the Rand Mines, and the Phthisis Sanatorium.



EXHIBIT BY MESSRS. PARKE, DAVIS & CO

There was a display of medical products and surgical appliances in connection with the Congress, the following firms being represented in the Exhibition hall: Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London; Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London; Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., London and Liverpool; C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., London; and Parke, Davis & Co., London. Each of these firms had fine exhibits following on the lines so well known in the United Kingdom. In the display of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., special features were made of highly concentrated preparations for dilution to make B.P. tinctures, etc., membranoids, cascaramat, and algiron. Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., in addition to a fine representation of their famous galenicals, created much interest among the medical profession with their new "Scarlet Red" ointment. Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., in their well-arranged display, showed many seasonable specialties. Sera, vaccines, hypodermic tablets, and the "Glasmet" hypo. syringes had a case to themselves.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

PERSONAL.—MR. C. Fitch of Messrs. Fitch & Co., chemists and druggists, Mussoorie, N.W.P., sailed per s.s. *Mantua* on April 20 for London.—Mr. Bertram L. Fry, representing Messrs. William Cooper & Nephews, has left Bombay for the Calcutta trip.

OPIMUM IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The Straits Settlements Government (says a Reuter cable) has advanced the selling price of opium by 15 per cent., making an advance of over 50 per cent. in the last twenty-nine months. The Colonial Secretary states that it is the desire of the Government to reduce the consumption of opium. Malayan labour employers believe that the result will be that the coolies will demand higher wages.

BIG COCAINE SEIZURES.—The quartermaster of the s.s. *Gloucestershire* (G. Patterson) was sentenced at Rangoon on April 13 to two months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default to a further term of fourteen days' imprisonment, for being found in possession of 30 oz. of cocaine, valued at Rs. 2,400.—Five months' rigorous imprisonment was the sentence passed on an Italian seaman, Romano Hoffman, of the s.s. *Semiramis*, for endeavouring to smuggle 76,000 grams of cocaine into Bombay.

INDIGO CULTIVATION IN CEYLON.—Baron Schrottkyde, formerly a North Indian indigo-planter and a well-known writer on the subject, read a paper before the Ceylon Agricultural Society recently on indigo-growing in Ceylon. He contends that in Behar there are only three or four months for the cultivation and the extraction of indigo, while in Ceylon practically all the year round would be available, with the result that three or four times the crop would be obtainable. After the temporary eclipse of natural indigo, the Baron studied the subject in all its bearings, and co-operated in the introduction into Java of a hardier plant from Natal.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWS.

CARBONIC-ACID GAS FACTORY.—A huge carbonic-acid gas factory has been erected at Mex, Egypt, by a Mr. Feifer. The factory, provided with every modern appliance, hopes to supply all the carbonic-acid gas required by Egypt, Turkey in Asia, and the Red Sea.

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES IN URUGUAY.—In further reference to the regulations regarding the sale of pharmaceutical specialties in Uruguay (see *C. & D.*, February 17, index folio 274), we are officially advised that these will take effect from April 25, 1913, and not from April 25, 1912, as previously stated.

HUNGARIAN PHARMACISTS.—Richard Falk, formerly a pharmacist in Budapest, enjoys a good repute as a novelist. Dr. Emil Rosenberg, chemist, Budapest, has been appointed Director of the Hungarian Athletic Club, which has the largest football ground in Budapest, and he constructed it. The aviator Guido Prodani is a chemist.

PROHIBITION OF SACCHARIN IN BELGIAN CONGO.—By order, importation, manufacture, transportation, and sale of saccharin and similar materials are now forbidden. Saccharin products and products sweetened with substances other than cane-sugar, beet-sugar, milk-sugar, and glucose—particularly those sweetened with glycerin—shall not be imported. It is specified in the order that it is meant to include all synthetic chemical sweetening substances which do not possess food-value.

AERATED WATERS IN NICARAGUA.—In his annual report on the trade of Nicaragua, the British Consul reports that there was formerly a very large demand for foreign aerated waters, but latterly mineral-water factories have been established in every town of any importance in the interior, and the cheap prices at which the home-made waters can be sold would appear to be driving the foreign trade out of the market. There is, however, a fairly large con-

sumption of British ginger-ale and foreign gaseous waters among the foreign population. The machinery for the native mineral-water plants is mostly obtained from the United Kingdom. The imports of aerated waters during 1910 amounted in value to 1,514 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., derived as follows: United Kingdom 934 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., Germany 219 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., United States 193 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., and France 168 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

OUR GERMAN LETTER.

(Special Correspondence to the "C. & D.")

Fewer Pharmacists.—The result of the pharmaceutical State examinations in Prussia in the past year shows a further decrease in the number of candidates. In 1910-11 there were 226 candidates for the Final qualification, of which twenty-one failed; this figure is below that of the year 1905-06, prior to the date in which the new examination regulations were enforced, when 231 pharmacists presented themselves for examination. Since 1905, 1,434 candidates obtained the State qualification in Prussia.

Quackery in Germany.—With regard to quackery in the medical profession, which has frequently been alluded to in the "C. & D.", the "British Medical Journal" of May 11 states that "in 1869 the number of quacks in Berlin was twenty-eight. In twenty-four years this number had risen to 1,013, while the quacks practising in the whole of Prussia numbered 5,148. In certain districts the unqualified outnumbered the qualified practitioners in the ratio of two to one. In Saxony the number of quacks rose from 323 in 1874 to 1,001 in 1903, exclusive of 945 unqualified dentists. Graue in 1906, using official statistics, estimated the number of quacks in Prussia at 10,000, and predicted a further increase if the law of 1869 remained in force. Unqualified practitioners now possess elaborate organisations to protect their professional interests, and conduct schools and institutes which provide a four months' course of training for the quack in embryo. There are 835 societies for the study of 'nature healing,' with a total membership of 112,000."

Spirit Duty.—The German chemical industry views with considerable apprehension the Government's proposal to raise the Excise duty on alcohol by abolishing the present preferential tariff and instituting a uniform charge of 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on every litre of alcohol. The Association for the Protection of the Interests of the Chemical Industry demands that, should the "Kontingenterierung" system be abolished, a general revision of the principles upon which alcohol is taxed should take place. The Association draws attention to the great increase in the price of alcohol since 1910, and demands that adequate steps should be taken to ensure the proper supply of alcohol for industrial purposes at a reasonable price. The price for raw alcohol has increased from 46s. per 100 litres in October 1910 to the present figure of 72s. 9d. This increase is partly due to the failure of the potato crop in 1911 and the high price of maize, but in a large measure it is due to the failure of the Spirit Zentrale to keep its promise of enforcing a reasonable price, free from fluctuations. The new duty will again impose a fresh burden on the consumer, in direct opposition to the Government's promise.

OUR AMERICAN LETTER.

(Special Correspondence to the "C. & D.")

Chewing-gum Suit.—In the Supreme Court of Brooklyn a trial of the suit of Robert L. Johnstone v. Flint & Co. has begun. The plaintiff claims \$578,500 for his services in formulating a plan for the incorporation of the "chewing-gum trust." The amount claimed represents one-half of the company's gross profits, and plaintiff states that he was promised that share.

The United Drug Co. (Rexall) has filed a statement of its financial condition with the Massachusetts Secretary of State. On December 31, 1911, the finances were as follows: Assets: Cash and debts receivable, \$659,436; investment stock, \$2,456,072; trade-marks, \$96,097; total, \$3,211,605. Liabilities: Capital stock, \$3,156,950; floating debt, \$50,000; profit and loss, \$4,655; total, \$3,211,605.

Following on the resignation of Dr. Wiley, it is now reported on what seems to be excellent authority (says the "Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter") that Dr. H. H. Rusby, the Government Pharmacognosist at the port of New York, is to relinquish his position. According to the report, Dr. Rusby is to establish a pharmacognosical laboratory in connection with the business of Dr. George A. Ferguson,

a former professor of the New York College of Pharmacy, as analytical and consulting chemist, and offer his expert services to importers of and dealers in crude drugs.

Adrenalin Patents.—The "Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter" of May 6 states that Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. have been successful in an appeal in their action against the H. K. Mulford Co. respecting infringement of the Takamine adrenalin patents, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the Second Circuit having substantially upheld the decrees of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York. This sustains the validity and infringement by the defendant company of the patents for glandular extractive products. The ruling of the lower Court is, however, modified by a limitation by the Appellate Term wherein it holds that the construction of Judge Hand below was too broad in covering a chemical compound produced wholly irrespective of the suprarenal glands with recognised physiological characteristics and reactions, and that the claim should be restricted to a substance in the production of which the suprarenal glands have played some part. In the opinion of the higher Court it was cited that a principle possessing all the physiological characteristics of the suprarenal glands might be discovered in the bones or scales of certain fish, or in the root of some shrub, or might be established by a synthetic process, but whether the products by these methods would constitute an infringement of the Takamine patents the Court was unwilling to consider so long as it was not pertinent to the issue at bar.

Llewellyn's, of Philadelphia, have just opened a new pharmacy, having to move from their old one, where they had been for a number of years. It is certainly one of the most beautiful stores I have been in, writes an occasional correspondent. It is over 300 ft. long by about 50 ft. wide, and is all glass and mahogany—that is, the front of the store. The lighting is from the ceiling, concealed. The doors of showcases are all plate glass, not frame, the glass being grooved instead of having handles, and there is no counter in the centre, but showcases entirely of glass. All the side, centre, and wall showcases are lighted with electricity. The soda-fountain is a most elaborate affair, the back of it being a huge gilt shell with electric lights running along the sides. The floors are mosaic. The dispensing department is very elaborate; all the fittings, shelves, etc., are white enamel with nickel-silver fittings. The bottles are contained in long drawers only wide enough to hold the different sizes, such as half-pints, pints, and half-gallons. The labels on the bottles are burnt in, then enamelled, so that they will not take any dust. They have a very elaborate ophthalmic cabinet, with delicate and accurate scales, and the different solutions, etc., that are used for that work. It is dust-proof, and something like a small dark-room without being dark. They have two telephone-booths in the store, and have utilised the back of the telephone-booths as showcases, so that persons who are telephoning have various specialities brought to their attention.

COLLEGE NOTES.

BRISTOL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY, PHARMACY, AND BOTANY.—The Correspondence Department has been removed to larger offices at 103 Chesterfield Road, Bristol, owing to the growth of the College. Anyone studying for pharmaceutical examinations should write to the Principal, Mr. E. E. Eli, B.Sc., for a copy of the College's little red book.

PRESENTATION TO MR. GEORGE CLAYTON, F.C.S.—On Wednesday evening, May 1, at the Y.M.C.A., Manchester, about forty past and present students of the Northern College of Pharmacy, Manchester, gathered to honour Mr. George Clayton, F.C.S., the late principal, and to present him with a beautiful barometer, a pair of field-glasses, two enlarged photographs, and a cheque, on his retirement after nearly twenty-five years as a teacher of pharmacy students. Mr. Bryant made the presentation, and spoke in a very appropriate manner of Mr. Clayton's abilities as a teacher and as a man who had always taken a fatherly interest in those students who had passed through his school, many of whom now hold responsible positions in all parts of the world. Mr. George Clayton in the course of his reply expressed the hope that his retirement from "The Northern" would not imperil the reputation of that College, and said he would always look back on the happy days spent with his pupils there. A musical programme added to the evening's enjoyment, the sketches by Mr. Granville Shaw being greatly applauded. Mr. E. G. Clayton, at the piano, gave some very good selections and accompanied the following vocalists: Mr. Raymond Sutcliffe, Mr. E. Draper, and Mr. George Clayton.

The Picture Show.

THEY were sitting in the vestibule at Burlington House, and had obviously "done it." She was in a large, black picture hat and a Liberty gown, and he was principally silk hat, monocle, and white "spats."

"One doesn't go to the Academy for Art's sake. There is no Art here really—only pictures," she murmured, with scorn in her voice.

"That's rather neat, what?" the Monocle commented, "but these portrait-painting! Johnnies make a lot of money, don't you know?"

She merely sniffed—a high-toned Mayfair sniff—and I passed on.

Now I have not sufficient of the "artistic instinct" to be effectively cynical on the lines laid down by the Owner of the Big Hat, and I am, unfortunately, worldly enough to appreciate the Monocle's point of view. So the middle path seems to be the safe one. The annual Academy is a show designed to sell pictures, but there are occasional streaks of Art to be found throughout. This year's Academy is much the same as any other. The number of portraits certainly seems to increase with the years, and some of them have a tendency to make the scoffer scoff. There is an equestrian portrait of the King (477) by George Scott, the State portrait of the Queen (150) by William Llewellyn, and the large "Coronation" picture (149) by J. H. F. Bacon (which itself contains scores of portraits). The "Lord Chief Justice" is also done in oils (54) by the Hon. John Collier, and this popular artist has two other portraits—"Mrs. Harold Hessey" (496) and "J. Bland-Sutton, Esq., F.R.C.S." (703)—of which the critics are talking. The treatment of the eminent surgeon is certainly novel and quite modern in idea. Mr. Bland-Sutton is standing, lancet in hand, behind the latest thing in adjustable aseptic operating tables. Beside him is seen one corner of an aseptic stand, on the glass shelves of which are arranged a pint bottle (poison-stoppered) of (presumably) chloroform and a chloroform-cap. Three portraits, all distinctive and each very successful, are shown by George Henry. They are "Leonard B. Schlesinger, Esq." (56), "Sir David Gill, K.C.B., F.R.S." (110), and "Mrs. Penry Vaughan Morgan" (471). The medical profession is usually to the fore in portraiture, and this year we have (besides the unconventional Bland-Sutton portrait) a series on conventional lines, including "Robert Bridges, Esq., M.D." (217), by Sir W. B. Richmond; "F. T. Paul, Esq., F.R.C.S." (392), by G. Hall Neale; "Dr. William Alexander" (741) by Frank T. Copnall; and "Sir Patrick Manson, K.C.M.G., F.R.S." (424), by J. Young Hunter. With regard to the pictures proper, there does not appear to be anything outstanding this year. Pharmacists and their wives and daughters will find many in the oils, and also in the water-colours, to suit their individual tastes. There are two—"The Mountain Mists" (730) by Herbert Draper, and "La Mort du Cygne, Anna Pavlova" (415) by John Lavery—that appealed to me as being exceptionally clever. Of course, to my mind, Joseph Farquharson's work is always attractive. He has four—two of the familiar "frozen-mutton" type, one "autumn," and one "twilight." Somewhat in the Farquharson vein is "The Wane of an Autumn Day" (29) by J. Coutts Michie (whose brother is a pharmacist in Kentish Town), and in Gallery III. chemists will be interested (from a professional point of view) in John A. Lomax's "The Love Philtre" (223). It is the usual interior: alchemist's laboratory, with retorts, beakers, some rather modern-looking jars, the aged administrator of physic, and the anxious maiden. The philtre is in the act of being dispensed from a green bottle, and the lady is watching the dispenser intently. The idea is well carried out, and the general effect is good, but the subject, to us, is—well, not new. Look in at Burlington House on your half-holiday or some Saturday afternoon and see for yourself.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS valued at 1,625*l.* were imported into Uganda during the year ending March 31, 1911.

PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. H. G. BEVILAQUA, of Narracoorte, South Australia, arrived in London this week.

MR. GEO. SCHACHNA, of Cape Town and Johannesburg, is now in London, and correspondence from manufacturers can be addressed to him *c/o* the *C. & D.*

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place at St. Peter's Church, Brockley, on May 23, between Mr. Alec Vincent Wood, eldest son of Mr. Vincent Wood, Victoria House, Albion Place, London, S.E., and Miss Causton, niece of Lord Southwark.

MR. W. H. GOX, chemist and druggist, 17 Battersea Rise, Clapham Common, London, S.W., was on May 3 the recipient of a presentation, accompanied by an illuminated address, made in recognition of his services as Master of Bolingbroke Lodge (No. 2417) during 1911.

ALDERMAN H. POTTER, J.P. (Potter & Clarke), will be one of a party who next month will visit Norway in the steam yacht *Viking*. In his capacity as Mayor of Stepney he will entertain the members of the Council at De Keyser's Royal Hotel, Victoria Embankment, on Monday, June 3.

MR. AND MRS. STANLEY MACHIN were, at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday, presented by the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce with a solid silver tea-and-coffee service and tray in commemoration of their silver wedding. Mr. Machin is a director of Batger & Co., Ltd., and has been President of the Council of the Chamber for three years.

MR. E. CRAWSHAW, pharmacist, Tollington Park, London, N., the originator of the well-known dyes, has been elected Vice-Chairman of the London Temperance Hospital. He is one of the oldest members of the Board of Management, and has been Chairman of the Dispensing Committee for many years, where his pharmaceutical skill and knowledge have been of much service.

MR. SYDNEY HARTNETT STROUD, Ph.C., who has gained the Pereira medal for 1912, is the son of Mr. H. N. Stroud, secretary of John Richardson & Co., Leicester, Ltd., to whom he was apprenticed as a pupil of Mr. Lewis Ough, Ph.C., F.C.S. It is a somewhat remarkable circumstance that five Leicester men have taken the Pereira medal, namely: Mr. W. A. Knight in 1897, Mr. F. I. Young in 1900, Mr. A. E. Young in 1905, Mr. B. A. Bull in 1907, and now Mr. S. H. Stroud. Mr. Bull was also a pupil of Mr. Ough's, and it is further notable that at the annual dinner of the Leicester Chemists' Association last February Mr. Ough predicted that a fifth Leicester man would be the winner this year. During his apprenticeship Mr. S. H. Stroud passed the two stages of inorganic chemistry of the Science Department of the Board of Education. He came to the School of Pharmacy in 1910, and at the end of the session took the bronze medals in chemistry and practical chemistry and certificates in botany, materia medica, and pharmacy. In December 1910 he was first prizeman in our "Corner for Students." He passed the Minor examination in July 1911, and, being appointed to the Hewlett Exhibition, continued his studies at the School of Pharmacy, and passed the Major examination last month. In the Major course at the School he took the silver medal in chemistry and physics and certificates in materia medica and practical chemistry. Mr. Stroud is just twenty-two, and more of him will be heard later on, for though quiet he is a hard worker.



MR. S. H. STROUD

The Homeward Voyage.

This article is in reply to the following note in our Subscribers' Symposium of April 13:

A friend, who arrived at Plymouth from Australia last month by the *Omrah*, writes me that a chemist worked his passage home on the boat as a coal-trimmer. He told my acquaintance that he was doing so for the sake of "copy."—*Hamish Dhru*. [If this meets that chemist's eye, he should communicate with the Editor of the *C. & D.*]

The writer is a chemist's assistant, and he worked on board as a "trimmer." What that means his interesting narrative explains.

AFTER four and a half years' varied experience in Western Australia I received a promising invitation to return to the "Old Country." During my stay in Australia I found out that muscle and the willingness to



R.M.S. OMRAH.

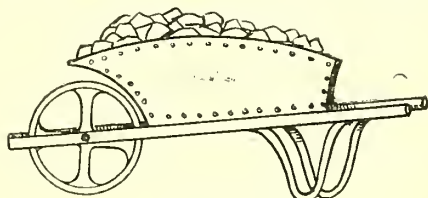
use it were quite as useful as, and even more commercially valuable than, brains. I decided, therefore, to add to my experiences by working my passage home. While waiting in Fremantle for a homeward-bound vessel of the Orient Line, the *Ortona*, the *Omrah* arrived on her way to the Eastern States. This was the boat I came out on, so I boarded her and interviewed the second engineer, who is the officer that engages all hands for the engine-room or stokehold. After sizing me up, he said, "Oh, yes, we can find a use for you down below; come on board at 7 p.m. and pass the doctor." I went ashore and got my three boxes, which caused considerable amusement to my future companions among the crew as I took them down to my quarters. A trimmer or fireman's total effects are usually contained in a large canvas bag, which greatly facilitates the operation of deserting at a foreign port—a bag of this description being able to be thrown from the fore'sle head on to a quay or land without making much noise or injuring the contents. Having provided myself with suitable clothes, consisting of flannel shirts and "dungarees"—i.e., blue overalls—on March 9 I joined ship at 6.30, passed the doctor at 7, and started my first watch, 12 midnight to 4 a.m., the same night.

My reason for joining the ship on her outward trip was that it would give me the opportunity of seeing Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane. The first two days after leaving Fremantle I could neither eat nor smoke, although I was only slightly sea-sick. I think the fact of being compelled to keep working helped to throw this off. Trimmers work eight hours a day, four hours on and eight hours off, my watch being from 12 to 4 until we reached Sydney on the homeward trip, my watch then being changed to 8 to 12—a great improvement, as I thereby avoided spending the hottest part of the day below. The *Omrah* is propelled by twin-screws, driven by two triple-expansion engines deriving their steam power of 180 lb. from thirty-two fires and sixteen boilers. A trimmer's duty consists in keeping the firemen supplied with coal from the various bunkers, cleaning and wheeling away the ashes, and generally performing the dirtiest jobs it is possible to get down below.

Our first stop, five days after leaving Fremantle, was at Adelaide, where we stayed twelve hours; as the town

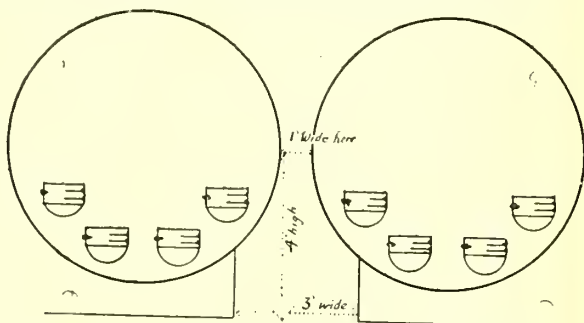
is situated about nine miles from the port I was only able to land, and buy some fruit and have a swim, both of which were most enjoyable. Thirty-six hours after leaving Adelaide we arrived at Melbourne and stayed two days, during which time I was able to see something of the town, whose buildings rival those of London in beauty of design and solidity of construction; the tram service, for speed and comfort, far exceeds any service I have seen in England, and is only equalled by that of Sydney, although very few of the cars have any accommodation for passengers outside—this refers to Melbourne. We lost five of the crew at Fremantle, four at Adelaide, two at Melbourne, and two at Sydney, where we stayed two days. Sailing from the "Heads" at each side of the entrance to Sydney Harbour, up to Sydney, one has a panoramic view of the finest harbour in the world, with deep water right close in to shore sufficient for the largest battleship to anchor in. While in Sydney I paid a visit to the Botanical Gardens, where I recognised many old flowers and many shrubs and trees by name, such as heliotrope and jasmín, which grow there to perfection, also cassia, euphorbia, aloes, ginger, Botany Bay fig, oleander, etc.

After leaving Sydney for Brisbane the weather became rather boisterous, and I again felt the qualms of sea-sickness. We spent two days at Brisbane, or rather at its port, Pinkenba, which is situated practically in the middle of a mangrove swamp, and is chiefly remarkable for the number and size of its mosquitoes—a variety which make little noise, but whose remarks are very pointed. On the return trip we stopped in Sydney a week, during which we worked a consecutive eight-hour day cleaning the flues, furnaces, smoke-boxes, tops of boilers, etc. All this work has to be performed in a stuffy atmosphere with the fine grey and black dust floating round in clouds. One day I was told to go in the engine-room, and thought I was in for a better job as it is much cleaner there. I was told to clean out the crank-pits, and gaily hopped down into the first one and found myself standing in about two inches of dirty oil; out of this I had to pick out, with my hands, all the waste and dirt that accumulate during the running of the engines. Trimming is very hard work, a trimmer having



THE COAL-BARROW.

to handle, and frequently wheel in an iron barrow, four tons of coal each four hours. Each barrow holds from twelve to fourteen shovelfuls of coal, and this has often to be wheeled from the after-bunkers through a narrow



SKETCH SHOWING THE PASSAGE THROUGH WHICH THE TRIMMERS HAD TO WHEEL THE BARROWS.

passage between the boilers to the centre fires. One of these passages was so narrow that one had to stoop to get through, and even then one frequently caught one's shoulders on the slightly projecting bands of the boilers and chipped lumps of skin and flesh off; these marks were

called "medals," and practically every trimmer on board had one on each shoulder.

Our dietary was somewhat as follows:—*Breakfast*: meat and potatoes, tea—very weak—or coffee with no milk. *Dinner*: meat and potatoes, vegetables twice a week, pudding twice a week. As a change for breakfast we had fish once a week and oatmeal porridge once a week. *Tea*: meat and potatoes; jam, marmalade, and butter were practically unlimited in quantity, and the quality was good. Sleeping accommodation was provided in the shape of bunks arranged in tiers of two, fitted with a straw mattress and a rug. There were sixteen in our room. I had fortunately supplied myself with two extra rugs and was therefore more comfortable than most of my mates.

While in Brisbane I saw the beginning of the great tram strike. On the return trip to Sydney I had time to visit Manly Beach and Freshwater Bay, where I saw crowds surf-bathing. I picked up on the shore here a cuttlefish-bone over 2 ft. long, from which I brought home a small section. The night before leaving Sydney homeward bound I attended a concert at the Sailors' Home, Kent Street; this was a most pleasant change, as the ladies and clergy in charge treated all comers as gentlemen. Two things struck me as being rather peculiar—the ladies sang with their hats on and the pianist accompanied them smoking a pipe all the time.

In the fo'c'sle I had to put up with a good many sarcastic remarks because I kept a plate, enamelled mug, knife, and other eating accessories clean for my own use. One of the worst experiences I had on board was after leaving Melbourne on February 7, when I, with seven others, was put on "trimming bunkers"—I think it must be about the nearest approach to the Black Hole of Calcutta that human ingenuity could devise. We worked four hours one day and eight hours the next in blinding, choking coal-dust, with no ventilation, the only illumination being from smoky oil lamps. Even with a wet cloth over my mouth I had to go up about every half-hour on deck to get breath. Towards the finish we had to lie down and shovel the coal sideways as the bunkers got full up to the steel decks above. On leaving Melbourne Harbour we grounded on the mud and stuck there for about twenty minutes; it was a most unusual sight to see the mud being churned up by the great propellers—we got off by going astern. On February 8 we had the first rain since leaving Fremantle. This, accompanied by its attendant breeze, was very welcome—you can appreciate such things down in a stokehold, where a little cool air means all the difference between existence and prostration. After coming off each watch I had a complete wash in the lavatory, a small open space right forward provided with a tap and cement floor, and open to all the sea breezes. This at midnight on a cold night acted as a wonderful restorative after the toil in the heat below.

After leaving Adelaide, where we picked up the final mails from the Eastern States, we had to keep full steam up, which meant very arduous work. We got back to Fremantle at 9.30 A.M. on February 13, and were timed to sail at 4 P.M. After 12 midday, when I came off watch, I went ashore and had a good dinner with plenty of fresh vegetables. Thinking the boat would surely not get off to the minute, I timed myself to get back at 4, when she was already "casting off." I was received with frantic yells from the crew of "Hurry up, Doctor, or you'll miss the bus." I was the last person to scramble aboard as the gangway was being raised. Just as we got under way three passengers ran along the wharf (all their luggage was on board) to try to get a boat to take them out to catch her; the first one of them in jumping from the wharf missed the boat and fell in the sea, so of course they all missed their passage by the time he had been fished out. After leaving Fremantle, to help keep up "mail speed," we had served out to us on each watch a "tot" of rum—about 3ij. I drank it a few times, but found the energy derived therefrom so evanescent that I used to save it and exchange it afterwards with a friend on deck, who used to get me fruit or pastry for it—luxuries not provided in our dietary scale. As we were approaching warmer latitudes lime-juice was served out once a day; iced water was also provided at

midday. By this time (February 15) I had completely got my sea legs, and was beginning to think that the work was not too bad, as I had got more accustomed to it, when, owing to the increasing heat and the extra work (we were burning half as much more coal as before) the continued rush to keep the firemen supplied with sufficient coal brought on an attack of cramp in the muscles of my right thigh, and I collapsed—it took about an hour of rubbing and massage to allay the pain and stiffness. The next two days, as we were entering the tropics, were fearfully hot, and I again got an attack of cramp, this time so severe that I could hardly crawl up the engine-room stairs to the doctor. He told me to have a hot salt-water bath. I said, "Where?" The fourth engineer, who was with me, said "They haven't got a bath." "Dear me," said the doctor, "is that so?" He gave me some A.B.C. liniment, and with that and a bucket of hot water I managed to pull round again. The third engineer took the temperature throughout the stokehold that night, and in some corners it was 200° F. One trimmer, a Scotchman, was sitting on a lump of coal under a ventilator and fell forward in a dead faint; he revived after about twenty minutes in the engine-room. We were now provided with iced water *ad lib.* It is wonderful how one can drink copious draughts of this, when one is sweating freely, without any harmful effects. On February 17 there was hardly any wind; it was "Paddy's hurricane"—i.e., nil. I just managed to hang out that watch, but my legs were very "wobbly." One thing helped me to exist, and that was that after every watch I was able to partake of some fruit, as I had a case sent me at Fremantle (40 lb.), containing nectarines, peaches, pears, and apples. This lasted me and my mates till I got to Colombo (nine days). Sunday, February 18, was fearfully hot, and near midnight I was done up; but just then it began to rain, so I crawled up on deck and let it rain all over me. The revivifying influence of this was so great that I was able to go below, finish my watch, and come up nearly as fresh as when I started. During this hot spell two more men fainted and four others had to knock off. Two days after leaving Fremantle we had fire and boat drill, which means that all the crew have to be at their respective stations within a few minutes of the sounding of the siren.

We arrived at Colombo on Thursday, February 22, at 1.30. I got ashore at 2.30 and hired a "rickshaw," in which I made as complete a tour as possible, visiting the native markets and securing specimens of dried green tamarinds, fresh areca-nuts, cinnamon, and fresh green ginger. I was bombarded at every halt by blind and hideously deformed beggars. My costume on this ride consisted of blue dungarees, black shirt and cap, slippers, no coat—shirt-sleeves rolled up beyond the elbows. I was glad no one knew me. At Colombo we took in some hundreds of tons of Welsh coal, which (in contradistinction to New South Wales coal, called "Bulli") necessitates only one fire out of four being cleaned out each watch instead of two, only about half the coal consumption, therefore only half the ashes, the removal of which, drawn red-hot into barrows, constitutes another of a trimmer's unpleasant duties. After leaving Colombo I was put on the after stokehold trimming for eight fires instead of four, but I was spared all the wheeling of coal and red-hot ashes through the narrow passages, also the accumulation of "medals." When the ship is rolling heavily it is no uncommon thing for a trimmer with his 2-cwt. barrow-load of coal to slide from one side of the ship to the other—coal, barrow, and trimmer landing in a mixed heap in a corner. I bought two pairs of jute-soled canvas shoes at Colombo for 2s. 3d., as the steel plates and the coal had already worn out two pairs of boots on the trip, and, owing to the work and the heat, it was impossible to think of "breaking in" a pair of heavy boots. By this time (Tuesday, February 27) we were within twelve hours' sail of Perim, and having had a beautiful breeze all the way from Colombo, were beginning to think that life was worth living; also, as we were approaching the great high but narrow waterway of the world, we got many glimpses of land and passing vessels, which relieved the previous monotony of the boundless waste of the Indian Ocean.

We entered the Suez Canal on Saturday, March 3, and going under very easy steam we reached Port Said at 1 A.M. on Sunday. I got up early and went ashore, having heated arguments with the native boatmen both ways, but being in working costume and having been there before I was well able to hold my own. I bought some more fruit to last me to Naples. We coaled in three hours, this being the fastest coaling station (by human labour) in the world. We arrived at Naples on March 8 in a cold drizzly rain just at noon (eight bells) as I came off watch. I changed hurriedly and went on shore in the tender without paying any fare—mere bluff—passengers paid 2s. I particularly wished to see the famous museum, which I had missed seeing four and a half years ago on the trip out. After walking about two miles through picturesque but filthy streets and paying 10d. admission (the only free day being Sunday till 2 P.M.), I was able to make a fairly complete but necessarily hurried tour of the building. The most interesting parts to me were the collection of charred remains of edibles from Pompeian excavations, including bread and wheaten cakes. Some of the bread is not burnt right through, and the grains of wheat are perfect. Many of the frescoes from Herculaneum and Pompeii are in an excellent state of preservation, one special room being devoted to frescoes and relics illustrating the most licentious side of life in ancient Roman times.

On the Friday following we passed the isles of Monte Cristo, of which I had a splendid view, and Elba. We arrived at Toulon about 8 A.M. on Saturday, March 9, and stopped two hours to land passengers and mails. The harbour is surrounded with forts and batteries, masked and otherwise—this, with a formidable array of battleships, forming a fine illustration of twentieth-century civilisation. While at anchor here I had my last experience of trimming bunkers. The passage across the Gulf of Lyons was the roughest part of the whole voyage, but it became much calmer as we neared Gibraltar, where we arrived about noon on Thursday, March 15. The amount of tobacco that was bought here from the only boat that came aboard was astonishing, passengers and crew pushing and crowding to get at it, owing to the short stay (two hours) we were making. I managed to get fifty cigars, 100 cigarettes, and about a pound of tobacco. Crossing the Bay of Biscay the sea was as smooth as the Thames.

On arrival at Plymouth, where most of the first and second class passengers landed, we heard the news that owing to the coal strike we should have to proceed to Rotterdam for coal before touching Tilbury. This added three days on to the voyage and was disappointing, but it enabled me to see just a little bit of Holland. Going up the Channel we had an early view of the wreck of the P. and O. liner *Oceana*. After crossing the Channel we proceeded up the Scheldt to within five miles of Rotterdam, where two enormous coal elevators put about 1,500 tons of coal aboard in about fourteen hours. I was able to watch this with great interest, as there were sufficient Dutchmen to do the trimming. With bunkers and the whole stokehold so full of coal that there was hardly room to move we steamed for Tilbury, where we arrived on Tuesday, March 19. I had been two months and nine days at sea, and was most thankful to reach home once more.

Nothing would induce me to repeat the experiment, although, barring the fact that my hands were very much cracked and grimed with coal-dust, I was none the worse for my experience. While I was shown no favouritism I was well treated by all the officers (engineers) with whom I came in contact; the fourth engineer expressing the hope, as I shook hands with him on leaving, that if ever I wished to work my passage again I would do it on board the *Omrah*. After being paid off the next day with 10l., I finished up by becoming the proud possessor of a Board of Trade discharge, showing conduct and ability "very good."—"Pots."

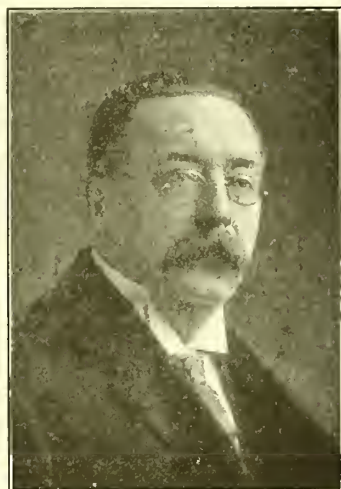
PHARMACISTS IN RURAL DISTRICTS who sell seeds might follow the example of a Birmingham firm, who show pots of soil containing well germinated seeds in their window. The healthy-looking seedlings give evidence of the quality and vitality of the seeds from which they grew.

The Fairchild Lectures.

II.—The Synthesis of the Terpenes.

THE second of this series of lectures on "Essential Oils" was delivered by Professor W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., in the lecture-theatre of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on May 9. The President (Mr. C. B. Allen) occupied the chair, and there was a good audience, including, among others, Sir W. A. Tilden, Mr. C. T. Bennett, Mr. R. R. Bennett, Mr. S. W. Bunker, Mr. T. T. Cocking, Professor A. W. Crossley, Mr. H. Finemore, Mr. E. F. Harrison, Mr. A. E. Holden, Mr. W. L. Howie, Mr. Peter MacEwan, Mr. W. A. H. Naylor, Mr. E. J. Parry, Dr. F. B. Power, Mr. P. A. W. Self, Dr. W. B. Tuck, Mr. J. C. Umney, and many students and ladies.

Professor W. H. Perkin, the lecturer on this occasion, is the eldest son of the late Sir William Perkin, the discoverer of mauve, and was born at Sudbury fifty-two years ago. He was educated at the City of London School, the Royal College of Science, and the Universities of Würzburg and Munich, acting at the last-named as *privatdozent* for three years until 1886, when he left to become professor of chemistry at the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, where he remained until 1892. There he wrote with Dr. Stanley Kipping the books on practical chemistry and inorganic and organic chemistry which are favourite textbooks with English students. He became professor of chemistry in Manchester University in 1892, and is there still. He began research work when he was in Germany, and has continued it uninterruptedly since, his work latterly dealing with aromatic bodies, especially in regard to the syntheses, of which this lecture is an admirable demonstration.

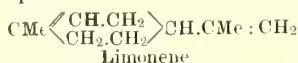
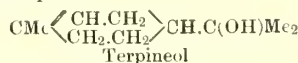
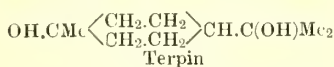


PROFESSOR W. H. PERKIN, F.R.S.

Professor Perkin, in commencing, said we must congratulate ourselves that much of the pioneer work on terpenes was done in this country, as Tilden's discovery of the beautifully crystalline nitroso-chlorides must always be considered one of the great landmarks in the history of the terpenes. The lecture which followed was brilliantly delivered, kaleidoscopic changes of formulæ tracing the remarkable series of syntheses, which have retrieved this country's position in this line of research, being lucidly explained in a manner indicative of the master-mind of the discoverer. Thus, while the first lecturer played an important part in the initiation of research into the constitution of terpenes, the second lecturer has built up those very terpenes which form the foundations of the chemistry of the essential oils. There were few among the audience who could appreciate the astonishing amount of work which lay behind the fine researches which are summarised below.

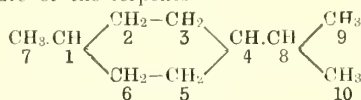
The evidence which led Wagner to suggest the expres-

sions below for terpin, terpineol, and limonene were based upon evidence of analytical nature—



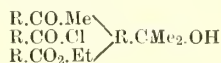
In difficult cases like these the only really satisfactory way of establishing constitutional formulae is to synthesise the substances in question by methods which leave no doubt as to the nature of each step. Bouchardet in 1879 showed that dipentene is one of the products produced in the polymerisation of isoprene when the latter is heated to 270°. In 1892 Bertram and Wahlbaum found that linalol, and in 1896 Tieman and Schmidt showed that geraniol are converted into terpin by the action of formic acid or 5 per cent. sulphuric acid. These interesting transformations are, however, too complicated to be of real value in establishing the constitution of terpin.

At this stage the system of nomenclature used was explained, hexahydro-*p*-cymene being the basis of the nomenclature of the terpenes—

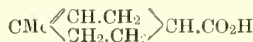


This substance, which is also known as *p*-menthane, is numbered as above. Double linkages are denoted by the sign Δ, and their position by numbers, such as 8 (9), the first indicating where the carbon atom begins and the figure in parenthesis where it ends. Thus limonene, which contains two double linkages, is Δ^{1 8}(9)-*p*-menthadiene, and terpineol is Δ^{1 8}-*p*-menthenol (8), the (8) representing the position of the hydroxy-group. For simplification Me is used instead of CH₃ to represent the methyl radicle.

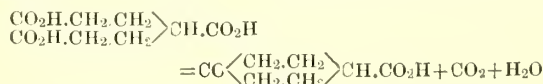
The series of researches on the synthesis of the terpenes which was commenced in the laboratories of the University of Manchester in 1900, and the first of which was published in 1904, had for its starting-point the idea that the formula supposed to represent terpineol contains the grouping —CMe₂.OH. This grouping is produced when zinc methyl or magnesium methyl iodide reacts with methyl ketones, acid chlorides, or esters—



Terpineol should then be produced by this reaction from the corresponding ketone, acid chloride, or ester derivative of 1-methyl-Δ^{1 8}-cyclohexene-4-carboxylic acid—



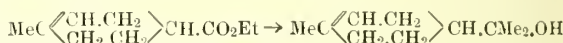
As this acid was unknown, the first problem was its synthesis, and this difficulty postponed the synthesis of terpineol for four years. Ultimately it was prepared in considerable quantities by allowing ethyl β-iodopropionate and the sodium derivative of ethyl cyanoacetate to interact in molecular proportions at the ordinary temperature, ethyl γ-cyanopentane-αγε-tricarboxylate being produced with the regeneration of half of the ethyl cyanoacetate. The former cyano-ester was hydrolysed, and sodium salt of the resultant acid heated with acetic anhydride and then distilled, the desired product being obtained by a remarkable decomposition with the elimination of carbon dioxide and water—



Subsequently, in conjunction with F. W. Kay, it was found that a better yield is obtained when the cyano-ester is digested with sodium, the ethyl cyclohexanone-

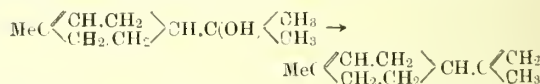
2:4-dicarboxylate formed being converted by boiling with dilute hydrochloric acid into cyclohexanone-4-carboxylic acid. This, on heating with magnesium methyl iodide in the usual manner, gives 1-methyl-cyclohexanol-4-carboxylic acid, and the hydroxyl group is removed by converting first into the bromine derivative and decomposing this by boiling with sodium carbonate.

The last steps consisted in converting the unsaturated acid into its ester, to act on this with an ethereal solution of magnesium methyl iodide, when an almost quantitative yield of an oil was obtained which, on examination, proved to be terpineol. This synthesis is readily understood with the aid of the formula—



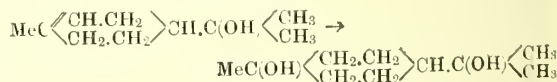
—the change being simply the conversion of the —CO₂Et group into the group —CMe₂.OH. The synthetic terpineol had the characteristic lilac odour and distilled constantly at 135° at 60-mm. pressure. The nitroso-chloride (m.p. 122°) and phenylurethane (m.p. 113°) had melting-points absolutely identical with those made from specimens of ordinary terpineol.

The synthetic terpineol was then converted into dipentene by heating it with potassium hydrogen sulphate, water being eliminated according to the scheme—



The tetrabromide (m.p. 125°), dihydrochloride (m.p. 48°-50°), and nitroso-chloride (m.p. 106°) were identical with the corresponding specimens obtained from ordinary dipentene.

Lastly, the synthetic terpineol was agitated with dilute sulphuric acid until the oil had become converted into a mass of crystals; these, on examination, were found to consist of pure terpin hydrate—

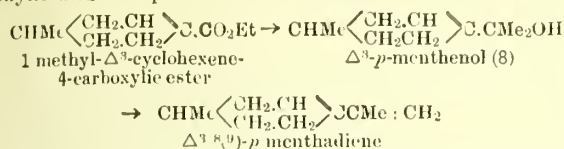


The synthesis of the three substances—terpin, terpineol, and dipentene—which have played so prominent a part in the history of the terpene group, was thus accomplished in a way which leaves no room for doubt as to their constitutions. In conjunction with Kay, it was subsequently found that terpin is directly obtained when ethyl cyclohexanone-4-carboxylate is treated with a large excess of magnesium methyl iodide, the carbonyl group of ethyl cyclohexanone-4-carboxylate being converted into —CMe.OH and the —CO₂Et group into —CMe.OH. This observation has very much simplified the synthesis of terpin, while the mode of preparation is also valuable in conclusively proving the positions of the two hydroxyl groups in terpin.

The synthesis, following the above methods, of optically active modifications of terpineol and limonene was attempted by the lecturer in conjunction with K. Fisher, the acid used as starting-point being first resolved by fractional crystallisation of the strychnine and brucine salts, whose comparative solubilities are the reverse of one another. The *d* and *l* acids obtained had rotations [α]_D²⁰ +55 and [α]_D²⁰ -58 respectively. From these terpineols with rotations of [α]_D²⁰ +44.2 and [α]_D²⁰ -46.6 were obtained, and the synthesis of optically active terpineols was accomplished. However, on dehydration racemisation occurs, the products being essentially depentene. This behaviour is remarkable, as no difficulty is experienced in obtaining active terpenes by the dehydration of active menthenols.

The synthetic method used for terpineol is capable of wide general application; for if the necessary unsaturated acids are available, it should always be possible to prepare the corresponding menthenols, and from these the menthadienes, and with two exceptions (owing as yet to the proper acids not having been synthesised) the whole range of menthenols (and the corresponding menthadienes) have been prepared in the *o*, *m*, and *p* series.

The synthesis of Δ^3 -*p*-menthenol (8) and Δ^3 ⁽⁹⁾ *p*-menthadiene from the ester of 1-methyl- Δ^3 -cyclohexene-4-carboxylic acid is represented as follows:



The acid forming the starting-point in this investigation, which was carried out in the first instance in conjunction with Dr. S. S. Pickles, was prepared in large quantities by reducing *p*-toluic acid with sodium in isomyl alcohol, and brominating the 1-methylcyclohexane-4-carboxylic acid in the usual manner. This, on boiling with sodium carbonate or quinoline, gave the necessary compound. From the ester of this acid, Δ^3 -*p*-menthenol (8), a crystalline substance melting at 41° was prepared. It possesses a pleasant but penetrating odour, resembling, but much more pronounced, than that of terpineol. It differs from terpineol in not being hydrated to a terpin by dilute sulphuric acid. On digestion with potassium hydrogen sulphate, Δ^3 ⁽⁹⁾ *p*-menthadiene is readily obtained. It is a terpene having a pronounced odour of lemons and closely resembling that of dipentene. It differs from the latter in having a higher boiling point (185°) and a much higher refractive index (*n* 1.4924, corresponding to the molecular refraction *m* 46.02). The most striking property of the new terpene is that it is capable of combining with only two atoms of bromine to form an unstable dibromide. On examining its formula it will be seen that the two double linkages are in the position —C : C : C : C—, the so-called conjugated position; and it has long been known that substances containing this grouping are only capable of uniting with two atoms of bromine to form derivatives in which that grouping becomes —CBr : C : C : CBr—. While dipentene combines readily with *two* molecules of both hydrogen chloride and hydrogen bromide to yield well-characterised crystalline derivatives, Δ^3 ⁽⁹⁾ *p*-menthadiene is only capable of combining with *one* molecule of acid, yielding liquid additive compounds similarly constituted to the dibromide.

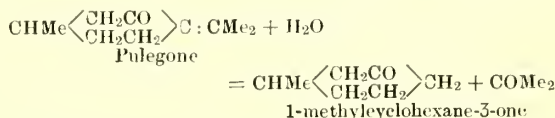
This apparently abnormal behaviour is exhibited by all menthadienes with double linkages in the conjugated position. These conjugated terpenes, owing to their special interest, have received considerable attention; Δ^3 ⁽⁹⁾ *p*-menthadiene, in particular has been very carefully investigated. In 1910, in conjunction with Professor Wallach, a second method for its synthesis was devised, and, although complicated, this method is of value in connection with the syntheses of other terpenes. The steps are: 1-methylcyclohexane-4-one is condensed with ethyl α -bromopropionate ester into the ester of 1-methylcyclohexane-4-ol-4-*a*-propionic acid, which on digestion with acetic anhydride yields 1-methylcyclohexene-4-propionic acid, in turn decomposing on distillation into 1-methyl-4-ethylidene-cyclohexane and carbon dioxide. This semi-cyclic hydrocarbon is converted into the nitroso-chloride, and thus, by elimination of hydrogen chloride, into the oxime of 4-acetyl-1-methyl- Δ^3 -cyclohexene, from which the ketone is obtained on hydrolysis.

The yields throughout are good, and it was thus found possible to use the process with advantage in the preparation of considerable quantities of 4-acetyl-1-methyl- Δ^3 -cyclohexene. The Δ^3 ⁽⁹⁾ *p*-menthadiene prepared therefrom as above was carefully compared with the terpene prepared from *p*-toluic acid, and the two specimens were found to be identical in all respects.

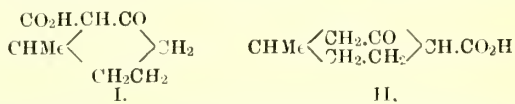
With the assistance of F. W. Kay, optically active compounds were prepared from 1-methyl- Δ^3 -cyclohexene-4-carboxylic acid, resolved into its optical isomerides by means of its brucine and strychnine salts. After many tedious fractional crystallisations, a *d*-acid was isolated with the high rotation of $[\alpha]_D +100.1^\circ$, and an *l*-acid with the corresponding rotation $[\alpha]_D -100.8^\circ$. At that time, largely owing to the close agreement in the two values, it was thought that complete separation had been achieved. As the amount of these active acids was small, the following course was then adopted: The ester of the *l*-acid was

treated with magnesium methyl iodide in the usual manner, and yielded *l*- Δ^3 -*p*-menthenol (8), with the rotation $[\alpha]_D -67.3^\circ$. This, when digested with potassium hydrogen sulphate, gave an *l*- Δ^3 ⁽⁹⁾ *p*-menthadiene with a rotation of only $[\alpha]_D -10^\circ$, partial racemisation obviously having taken place. In order to avoid this racemisation, the ester of *d*-acid was treated in the cold with a large excess of magnesium methyl iodide, and thus directly converted into Δ^3 ⁽⁹⁾ *p*-menthadiene, which had the high rotation $[\alpha]_D +98.2^\circ$. It thus seemed probable that the rotation of the menthenols was about $\pm 67.3^\circ$, and that of the menthadienes about $\pm 98.2^\circ$. Still, there was a suspicion that these values were not entirely satisfactory. In all the cyclohexene carboxylic acids investigated so far, separation of the externally compensated modifications into their optically active components has always been a long and tedious process. No doubt this is largely, if not wholly, due to isomorphous mixtures or mixed crystals being formed, which are only very gradually resolvable by further fractional crystallisation.

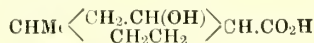
It was desirable to test these considerations experimentally in at least one instance. Pulegone is hydrolysed by dilute acids according to the scheme (Wallach, 1896):



The 1-methylcyclohexane-3-one, which is formed, is the *d*-modification and has $[\alpha]_D +8.8$. In conjunction with Messrs. Gardner and Watson, and particularly with Mr. Chou, this ketone was subjected to the action of sodamide and carbon dioxide, when it yielded a ketonic acid ($[\alpha]_D +97.2$) which might have either of the following constitutional formulæ:



That the second formula represents the acid, which is therefore 1-methylcyclohexane-3-one-4-carboxylic acid, was proved by the fact that the corresponding hydroxy-acid—



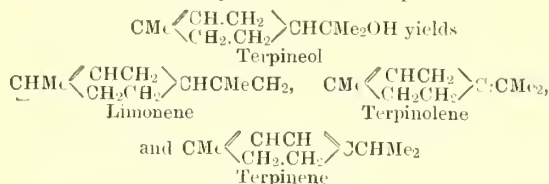
—obtained by reduction, yields on oxidation with sulphuric acid *p*-toluic acid, a proof that the methyl and carboxyl groups occupy the *p*-position. This hydroxy-acid (1-methylcyclohexane-3-ol-4-carboxylic acid) has a rotation of $[\alpha]_D -31.8^\circ$, and, when heated with phosphorus trichloride, it yields *d*-1-methyl- Δ^3 -cyclohexene-4-carboxylic acid with the high rotation $[\alpha]_D +150.1^\circ$. This acid was converted into the corresponding *d*- Δ^3 -*p*-menthenol (8) and *d*- Δ^3 ⁽⁹⁾ *p*-menthadiene. The values observed by Chou (I.) are conveniently tabulated below in comparison with those observed by Kay and Perkin (II.):

	I.	II.
<i>d</i> -1-Methyl- Δ^3 -cyclohexene-4-carboxylic acid ...	+150.1°	+101.1°
<i>d</i> - Δ^3 - <i>p</i> -Menthenol (8) ...	+83.2°	+67.3°
<i>d</i> - Δ^3 ⁽⁹⁾ <i>p</i> -Menthadiene ...	+100.0°	+98.2°

The substances obtained by Kay and Perkin thus had rotations which were only about two-thirds of the maximum value, with the curious exception of the menthadienes. These, although derived from menthenols of the widely different values, had, in both cases practically the same rotations—namely, $[\alpha]_D +100.0^\circ$ and $[\alpha]_D +98.2^\circ$. This seems to indicate quite clearly that some racemisation must have taken place in any case during the formation of the menthadiene from the menthenol of rotation $[\alpha]_D +83.2^\circ$.

Racemisation in unsaturated compounds is usually assumed to be due to the reversible migration of the double linking, with consequent loss of optical activity, and seems to have been closely associated with the asymmetric carbon atom.

Thus, for example, Wallach has shown that terpineol yields, on treatment with dehydrating agents, not only limonene, but also terpinolene and α -terpinene—



This group of terpenes probably represents an equilibrium mixture; but however that may be, it is quite clear that, if the terpineol in the first instance is optically active, the reversible change into terpinolene alone must ultimately result in the inactivity of the whole, because terpinolene does not contain an asymmetric carbon atom. This migration of the double linking with consequent loss of optical activity accounts, therefore, in a satisfactory manner for the fact that Fisher and Perkin were unable to obtain an active limonene with a rotation of more than 5° (*d*-limonene has $[\alpha]_D^{20} + 105^\circ$) from active terpineol by the elimination of water.

It is, however, difficult to understand how this explanation of loss of activity can be applied to the case of racemisation during the elimination of water from *d*- Δ^3 -*p*-menthenol (8) (see above), since migration of the double linking could hardly affect the asymmetric grouping $>\text{CHMe}$ to which optical activity is due. It is clear that a profound change in constitution does not take place, as the menthadiene obtained exhibits those physical properties which are associated with conjugated double linking, and it is evident that this matter requires further experimental investigation.

This concluded the lecturer's remarks in connection with the *p*-series, the *o* and *m* series being the subject for the next lecture.

GAZETTE.

Partnerships Dissolved.

PYE, H., and WHITE, H. W., Spalding, cattle-medicine manufacturers, under the style of Pye & White.

SCOTT, J., and SCOTT, B., Upper Brook Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, and Ardwick Green, Manchester, medical practitioners, under the style of Drs. J. and B. Scott.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

HUMPHREYS, E. A., lately Rarewood Hall, Broadbottom, now George Street, Cheetham Hill, Manchester, physician.

WILLS PROVEN.

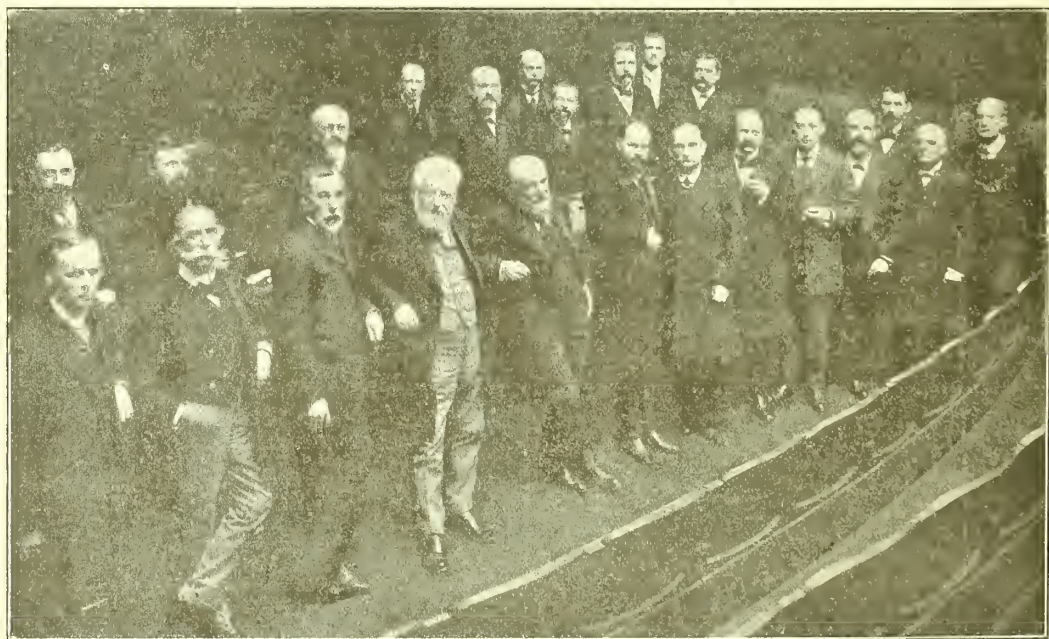
MR. WILLIAM THOMPSON, 133 Summer Lane, Birmingham, chemist and druggist, who died on April 13, left estate valued at 117*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* gross.

MR. ANDREW STEVENS, 52 Church Street, Falmouth, chemist and druggist, who died intestate on March 10, left estate valued at 3,370*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* gross, with net personality 412*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*

MR. JOHN HENRY CHAPLIN, 60 Westgate, Wakefield, chemist and druggist, who died on February 10, left estate valued at 4,336*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* gross, with net personality 2,571*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

MR. SAMUEL PRYTHERCH, The Medical Hall, Bodedern, Anglesea, chemist and druggist, who died on February 11, left estate valued at 3,611*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* gross, with net personality 1,827*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

MR. EDWARD MATTHEW SHEPHERD, Wyresdale, Beach Street, Lytham, manufacturing chemist, who died on April 4, left estate of the gross value of 11,737*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, of which 11,673*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* is net personality.



International Association of Chemical Societies.

The above group of "the most important chemists of the world" was taken at the meeting held recently in Berlin. Their names are: Back row (from left to right)—Dr. Weigert, Berlin; Dr. Auerbach, Berlin; Dr. Marie, Paris; Prof. Jacobson, Berlin (General Secretary); Prof. Goldschmidt, Christiania; Prof. Crossley, London; Prof. Fichter, Basel; Dr. Thiele, Berlin; Prof. Billmann, Copenhagen; Prof. Werner, Zurich. Front row (from left to right)—Prof. Noyes, Urbana (U.S.A.); Dr. Wichelhaus, Berlin (Vice-President); Sir William Ramsay, London (President-Elect); Dr. Ostwald, Leipzig (President); Prof. Haller, Paris; Prof. Tschugaeff, St. Petersburg; Dr. Kurnakow, St. Petersburg; Dr. Walden, Riga; Prof. Cohen, Utrecht; Prof. Béhal, Paris; Prof. Guye, Geneva; Prof. Hanriot, Paris; and Prof. Frankland, Birmingham. Prof. Crossley is now Secretary, and the next meeting will be in London.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

SEVENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

BY one of those strange coincidences which occur in the affairs of men an Allen is seen again in the presidential chair of this Society—the first since the first President, William Allen, F.R.S., who in his old age came forward to help his young Quaker friend, Jacob Bell, in the foundation of the new chemists' organisation. Charles Bowen Allen, the President of to-day, has been connected with the administration of the Society since 1885, saving an interval of two years when his own business in Kilburn required all his time. He is a Cornishman approaching his sixtieth year, and has been in business in High Road, Kilburn, since 1876. Before that he was in Bell's, Oxford Street, with Mr. T. M. Clarke at Richmond, and he served his apprenticeship with Mr. J. S. Harvey, Penzance. He was Vice-President of the Society for four years from 1900 to 1904. This is not the first time he has presided at an annual meeting. At the sixtieth annual meeting, 1901, Mr. Newsholme, the President, was unable to be present, owing to a cold, and Mr. Allen, as Vice-President, "engineered the meeting so well that it was all over in less than two hours." History repeats itself. It is also of interest to recall also that in 1901 there were seventeen candidates for the seven vacancies on the Council. The occasion for the competition then has been forgotten, as the memory of man on controversial matters is short. The result of the voting in 1901 is appended:

ELECTED.

Newsholme, G. T. W.	2,440
Martindale, W.	2,413
Allen, C. B.	2,000
Atkins, S. R.	1,795
Gifford, R. L.	1,595
Corder, O.	1,577
Savory, A. L.	1,504

NOT ELECTED.

Stephenson, J. B.	1,494	McLaren, D.	606
Campkin, A. S.	1,069	Pickering, C. E.	555
Paterson, J.	1,045	Pickard, S. N.	529
Kemp, H.	1,039	Gostling, G. J.	437
Mackenzie, J.	638	Morison, J. W. T.	364

That was the year of the Diamond Jubilee, and the members dined in the Hôtel Métropole. Then the poet wrote—

"Dreary arid waste of speeches
Lightened by Sir Crichton Browne,
Fervid eloquence of Atkins,
Witty Mayor of Oxford Town:
Stars whose scintillating radiance
Sparkled fitful 'mid the gloom,
Surely ne'er was slower function
Seen before in Whitehall Room.
Boredom, boredom, deadly boredom,
The unhappy diner's doom."

Such dinners are a thing of the past; they were dropped altogether in 1910. Last year the committee of the Pharmacy Club took the matter in hand and showed how the thing should be done. It was a success, and this year a step forward has been taken by allowing those who are not

members of the Club to be present either as guests of members or as paying guests. So we have come back to the "Annual dinner of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and their friends," under "Pharmacy Club." It was held in the Venetian Chamber of the Holborn Restaurant on Tuesday evening, May 14. The dinner resembled in most respects the old functions, except that the company was more select. Mr. Allen received the guests in the Piscatorial Society's room from 6.30, and shortly after 7 the company adjourned to the dining-room, where the principal table had five spur-tables. Mr. Allen was supported on the right by Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., K.C.V.O., President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Mr. Rickman J. Godlee, F.R.C.S., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England;

Mr. J. F. Harrington, Sir A. J. Tedder, Chief Inspector of Customs and Excise; Mr. John C. Umney; Dr. Rudolf Messei, F.R.S.; Mr. W. P. Evans, President of the Drug Club; Sir Joseph Beecham; Mr. R. A. Robinson, D.L.; Mr. C. E. Musgrave, Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Nestor Tirard, F.R.C.P., and Professor H. G. Greenish, co-editors of the British Pharmacopœia. On his left were Sir W. A. Tilden, F.R.S.; Mr. R. Winfrey, M.P.; Dr. C. Addison, M.P.; Dr. W. H. Wilcox, Privy Council Visitor to the Society's examinations in London; Professor A. W. Crossley, F.R.S.; Sir John Collie, M.D.; Mr. D. W. Douthwaite, Under Treasurer, Gray's Inn; Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock; Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., and Mr. A. J. Chater. Amongst the



MR. CHARLES BOWEN ALLEN.

Pharmaceutical Chemist (No. 1542, July 1876).
Vice-President of the Society, 1900-4.
Elected President, June 7, 1911.

Chairmen of the spur-tables was Mr. Thomas Tyrer, who had at his table Mr. W. F. Reid, Past President of the Society of Chemical Industry; Dr. E. C. Robertson-Fullarton; Mr. N. H. Martin, F.R.S.E.; Mr. Alan Francis; Mr. G. B. Francis; Mr. Roger Harvey; Mr. W. L. Howie; Mr. T. Edward Lescher; Mr. L. J. Morson; Mr. T. D. Morson; Mr. T. P. Morson; Mr. H. C. Wright; Mr. T. H. W. Idris; Mr. T. D. Watson, and others. The other Vice-Chairmen were Mr. F. Bascombe (who also looked after the music); Mr. J. Humphrey; the Secretary; and Mr. W. F. Gulliver. The following sat (or were down to sit) at one or other of their tables:

T. O. Barlow, C. Bayley, W. A. Bell, R. R. Bennett, B.Sc., E. K. Bishop, C. G. Bonner, I. Bourdas, J. O. Braithwaite, C. Brooks, W. Browne.

J. W. Castle, W. F. Clayton, G. E. Cockman, Dr. J. D. Cree, W. Gowen Cross, J. H. Cuff.

M. L. Daniels, Dr. W. B. Davy, W. G. Day, H. V. Dodd.

Dr. W. Ettles, W. C. Evans, W. H. Eyre.

H. Ffoulkes, Horace Finnemore, B.Sc.

F. W. Gamble, F. J. Gibson, J. P. Gilmour (Chairman of North British Branch), F. C. Goodall.

E. F. Harrison, B.Sc., F.I.C., Dr. W. Haward, V. C. Hewlett, E. M. Holmes, F.L.S. (Curator), E. J. Howell, J. H. Hugill, G. E. Jones, E. Kent, R. Kilpatrick, G. J. Knight, G. A. Lansdown, Dr. A. B. Lyon, Peter MacEwan, Dr. J. D. P. McLatchie, J. D. Marshall, Harry Martin, A. R. Melhuish, H. Moon, E. T. Neathercoat, C. A. Noble, Dr. J. Steele Perkins, A. J. Phillips, W. J. I. Philp, E. Pickering, R. B. Pilcher (Secretary, Institute of Chemistry), H. R. Procter, W. H. Quarrell, R. A. Robinson, jun. (Chief of Weights and Measures Staff, Middlesex C.C.), F. A. Rogers, P. F. Rowsell, H. I. Royle, J. W. Royle, P. O. Royle, J. E. Saul, A. R. Smith, C. E. Sprott, W. A. Storey, T. Tickle, B.Sc., F.I.C., R. Vinall, W. P. Want, A. H. Ware, C. H. Warner, B.Sc., R. C. Warrick, S. J. Weston, T. A. White, A. Wiggington, H. S. Wilkes, T. R. Williams, G. S. V. Wills, S. W. Woolley, J. R. Wretts, Harold Wyatt.

After dinner the Chairman gave the toast of "The King," Miss Dorothy George singing the National Anthem, and the toast honoured, the programme of music was commenced, the contributors being Miss Dorothy George, Miss Alice Braunsten, Mr. Wilfred Essex, Mr. Lewis Stroud, and Mr. Joseph Bull, who performed exquisitely on the banjo. Mr. Alan Stainer gave a ventriloquial sketch, and the accompaniments were played by Mr. Sinclair Mantell.

The toast of "The Visitors" was to have been given by Mr. Edmund White, B.Sc., but he telegraphed that he was prevented from being present owing to indisposition. Mr. John C. Umney did the toast full justice in a pithy speech, wherein he presented the distinctions of the principal guests who were present, naming the Presidents of the Royal Colleges, Sir Alfred Tedder, Sir Joseph Beecham, "Health and Strength" as represented in Mr. R. A. Robinson, D.L., and other representatives of commerce, industry, and science, coupling with the toast the names of Sir W. A. Tilden, Dr. C. Addison, M.P., and Mr. W. P. Evans, of Liverpool.

Sir William Tilden was reminiscent. He recalled the fact that it is exactly fifty years ago since he passed the Minor examination, and he mentioned the more important personages associated with Bloomsbury Square when he was there as a student, demonstrator, and lecturer. The thoroughness of Mr. Peter Squire, the courtesy and kindness of Mr. Elias Bremridge, the vigour of Mr. Michael Carteighe, and the characteristics of other prominent pharmaceutical men were noted in interesting passages. It was not until Sir William had become a Doctor of Science and was leaving Bloomsbury Square for his first professoriate in Clifton that he entered for the Major examination, and this at Mr. Bremridge's solicitation.

Following Sir William Tilden's interesting remarks came a careful and informative speech by Dr. Christopher Addison in regard to the National Insurance Act, the agitation and work which preceded its enactment, and what is being done now by the Commissioners and Committees to make this gigantic piece of legislation go smoothly. The tale has yet to be told in all its fullness of that one night in the House of Commons when there were hurrys to and fro, endeavours to get a proper sequence of words, and other indications of crisis due to Mr. Glyn-Jones's fight for pharmacists. Dr. Addison touched upon that and very delicately, considering the presence of the Presidents of the Royal Colleges, spoke about the medical-benefit provisions of the Act as a measure of means to further the national well-being by the prevention of disease, grappling with it in its earliest stages, and more efficiently utilising the services of the medical profession. In these respects he also spoke of the provisions for the compounding of medicines, and expressed the hope that at some future but not far distant date there would be a complete separation from physicians of compounding, the function of pharmacists, who in their turn would cease to prescribe.

Dr. Addison was heartily cheered when he resumed his seat; and Mr. W. P. Evans also replied, explaining that he was there in place of his brother, Sir Edward Evans,

President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, who that day was at Vancouver. The only other toast was that of "The Chairmen," which was given by Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., in a few appreciative sentences; and Mr. Allen, having acknowledged it, the musical programme was continued.

The proceedings concluded at about half-past ten.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the members was held in the lecture-theatre, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on May 15. The President (Mr. C. B. Allen) came in shortly after 12 noon, and was supported by the Vice-President (Mr. W. L. Currie), Secretary and Registrar (Mr. Richard Bremridge), the Parliamentary Secretary (Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P.), and the Solicitor (Mr. Quarrell). The Councillors present were Messrs. F. E. Bilson, A. S. Campkin, W. G. Cross, J. H. Cuff, F. J. Gibson, W. H. Gibson (Treasurer), R. L. Gifford, J. F. Harrington, J. Harrison, E. T. Neathercoat, F. A. Rogers, P. F. Rowsell, C. Symes, and E. White. Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock (Local Associations Officer) and Mr. A. J. Chater (Assistant Secretary) were also present. There was a good attendance of members, the following being those who signed the sheets: I. Ashton, H. J. Baker, T. O. Barlow (Southsea), Dorothy J. Bartlett, F. Bascombe, W. A. Bell (Southsea), W. Browne, Margaret E. Buchanan, J. W. Castle, R. Feaver Clarke, F. Cresswell, E. W. Crossley-Holland, A. L. Davidson, J. Wellesley Douglas, H. Finemore, G. B. Francis, S. T. Gee, J. P. Gilmour (Glasgow), J. C. Goodall, H. G. Greenish, W. F. Gulliver, E. F. Harrison, A. Higgs, J.P., E. M. Holmes, W. L. Howie, T. H. W. Idris, J.P., D. R. Jacks, J. A. Jennings, J. F. Jones, H. J. Kluge, G. J. Knight, Peter MacEwan, J. Mackenzie (Edinburgh), N. H. Martin (Newcastle-on-Tyne), A. R. Melhuish, F. Naylor, F. Amy Ost, J. J. Partington, J. G. Pentney, A. J. Phillips, H. A. Phillips, R. Potts, C. S. Reid, J. H. Robinson (Liverpool), R. A. Robinson, jun., P. A. W. Self, H. Slaton, H. C. Snow, R. Spronle, F. U. Stamp, H. I. Stephens, S. H. Stroud, H. A. Taylor, T. Tickle (Exeter), F. W. Truman, J. C. Umney, A. H. Ware, C. H. Warner, N. Whineray, T. A. White (Southsea), J. Widgery, A. Wiggington, J. Williams, S. W. Woolley, J. R. Wretts, and A. Wright.

The President allowed a few minutes to elapse and then called upon the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting. This having been done, it was agreed to take the annual report as read.

President's Address.

THE PRESIDENT, who on rising was received with applause, said: Ladies and gentlemen, in moving the adoption of the report I should like to say how glad I am to see so large a number of representative members present. In this connection I should like to say that, although we are a large body and might reasonably expect an audience to overcrowd this hall, I think the members present are thoroughly representative, coming as they do from all parts of the Kingdom—so far as I can see—from the North and from the South, and accordingly we may take it that the interest in the Society remains unabated. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) The annual report of the Council is a rather more lengthy record than usual, and I can assure you gentlemen that, if you have read it with deliberation, you will have a very good idea of the work of the Council during the past year. It is generally recognised, however, that the report cannot deal with all the work which the Council has done during the year, so that it falls to the lot of the President at the annual general meeting to endeavour, as the mouthpiece of the Council, to supplement and attempt to explain the information given to members in the official report, which has already been published, and has been distributed among you to-day.

"QUI S'EXCUSE, S'ACCUSE."

Remembering as I do the special application of the old French saying to those who attempt excuses, I am fearful of no accusation because it happens that my first explanation is of the nature of an excuse. The financial deficit of 1,014*l.* on the year's work is not due to failure of revenue from members' subscriptions—(hear, hear)—

or to reckless extravagance in expenditure—(hear, hear)—as a matter of fact nearly 70% more was received from subscriptions in 1911 than in 1910. (Hear, hear.) The normal revenue was only 152% short of that in the preceding year, and this diminution is explained by the smaller number of candidates for examination. The items which may be classed under the heading of normal expenditure have in this past exceptional year increased by no less a sum than 928%. In ordinary circumstances a President might feel great responsibility in bringing before your notice such a statement as this; but I am here to testify by my knowledge of what has transpired, and by close association with the business, that, having regard to the tremendous amount of extra Parliamentary and organisation work that has been necessarily undertaken, I do not think anyone can say, with the least degree of truth, that the expenditure has been unnecessary or that the money has been thrown away. (Hear, hear.) If the money had not been spent and all possible efforts had not been made members would have had a legitimate cause for censuring the Council. (Hear, hear.) As it is, I am here to accept responsibility upon their behalf. The "Journal" has been loaded with an immense amount of additional matter as the result of the increased activity of every pharmaceutical organisation in the country, from the Pharmaceutical Society downwards, and, as a matter of course, the bill we have to pay is heavier by some hundreds of pounds. Then, again, direct Parliamentary and organising work has cost us 327% more than before, but the members have had their money's worth—(hear, hear)—in the work performed by Mr. Woolcock, the Local Associations Officer, and Mr. Glyn-Jones, our Parliamentary Secretary. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) I can assure you, gentlemen, that we are very much indebted to these officers for their persistent and insistent work in our behalf. (Hear, hear.) If I attempted to explain the nature of the services they have rendered to the Society I should fail, because I could not adequately convey to you in words an assessment of the energies which are the outcome of loving labour. We may pay the piper to any amount and have something to say about the tune, but, after all, no stipulations nor framed schedule could ensure such whole-hearted work as we have received from those two gentlemen. ("Hear, hear," and slight applause.) With such ability at our call we need have little misgiving on account of public representation of actual fact in all future pharmaceutical need. Broadly speaking, the whole of our extra expenditure during the year has been due to the essential necessity for making the views of pharmacists *felt* by the Government and its advisers. (Hear, hear.) We have laboured *first* to secure definite articulation of pharmaceutical feelings, and *then* to obtain practical consideration for those expressed opinions at the hands of those responsible for the *revolutionary* change of conditions involved in the passing of the National Insurance Act. Whilst dealing with the accounts I should like to point out that we have added to the official publications available for the benefit of pharmacists a new edition of the library catalogue and a new issue of the Codex—for it almost means a new edition. Although these add to our accumulated debt, it is only of a temporary nature. The catalogue is a necessity, as the last issue was exhausted and needed much revision. In the Codex we possess an asset of which we have just reason for being proud. We look upon it as a partial testimony to the foresight of our dear old friend and colleague, Michael Carteighe—(hear, hear)—for to him the inception of the Codex is due, and his desire to produce a work which should embody everything used in medicine, some of the almost forgotten things, as well as those up to date, now sees fulfilment in the B.P. Codex—(hear, hear)—to which every pharmacist in his daily work may turn with but little chance of being disappointed. (Hear, hear.)

I would further like to allude to the fact that under the able chairmanship of Mr. Edmund White the House Committee has managed to reduce the bill for repairs and alterations to 234%, against 562% in 1910. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) I must here point out that in 1910 we did a great deal to one of the laboratories, and the cost of this, I presume, went into the house account. In fact, I might

sum up by saying that the Council, through its various committees, is spending less money on non-essentials and more money on the things that matter, and this policy should commend itself to members.

IMPERIAL RECIPROCITY.

With reference to the paragraph under the heading of "Examinations," I should like to add that at the last meeting of Council the first reciprocal agreements with Colonial pharmaceutical authorities were decided upon—(hear, hear)—and it is with considerable satisfaction that I am able to say that to-day we can accept, under certain equitable conditions, the pharmaceutical graduates of Victoria and of Queensland. (Hear, hear.) The negotiations with other Colonies are incomplete, but will be continued with, it is hoped, eventual success and mutual satisfaction. It is, of course, quite obvious that this most desirable advance towards Imperial unity in matters pharmaceutical could not have been accomplished without considerable preliminary work both in the Colonies and in Great Britain, and I feel it only right to recall the value of the personal work in this direction of the late Sir Joseph Bosisto, of Victoria, the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria (Mr. Harry Shillinglaw), Mr. A. B. Chater, of Brisbane, Mr. C. J. Carroll, of New South Wales, and the various presidents and representatives of Colonial boards and societies who have from time to time given us the pleasure of receiving them as visitors to our examinations and other official functions.

POST-GRADUATE LECTURES.

As President I have been privileged to occupy the chair at the lectures in advanced chemistry and pharmacy which have been arranged through the generosity of Mr. S. W. Fairchild. The course has not yet been completed, but I am in a position to state that this new departure in the educational work of the Society is much appreciated, and will be of material advantage to those students who follow the course. The arrangements of the lectures were left in the hands of a small committee consisting of Professor Greenish, Mr. Holden, Professor Crossley, and myself; but the principal duties fell to Professor Crossley, who has done all that was possible to make the lectures successful, and to him our thanks are very largely due. (Hear, hear.) The course of lectures—on the chemistry of the terpenes—constitutes a series, the introductory lecture being by Sir Wm. Tilden, the further elucidation on the chemical side by Professor Perkin, and the practical application to pharmacy by Mr. J. C. Umney. The Council most heartily supported the scheme, and has contributed to the comfort of the students by the provision of light refreshments after each lecture. (Hear, hear.) It is, of course, a little thing to mention, but it means money.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

I do not know that it is necessary to add very much to the very full paragraph relating to Parliamentary work given in the annual report, but it is necessary that some reference should be made to the developments which have taken place since the report has been written. There has been a meeting of English pharmacists, and a National Pharmaceutical Committee on Insurance has been set up embodying representatives of various areas in England corresponding to the Parliamentary registration system. In addition, the English members of the Standing Committee on Insurance have been appointed as *ex-officio* members of the National Committee. The Scottish National Committee has already been set up, and the Welsh National Committee is in process of formation, so that by the time the Advisory Committees to the Commissioners are getting to work pharmacy will have all its insurance machinery ready to deal with the problems of prices, panels, and the minutiae of local administration. It is my firm conviction that up to the present moment pharmacists have set an example to all other sections of the community—(hear, hear)—who have found themselves face to face with vastly altered conditions in their possible relationship to an uncountable number of their fellow-countrymen. They have raised no great public outcry, they have exhibited no political rancour, but, on the contrary, have set to work in the most determined manner to

make the Act a success when their services may be required to assist it. Hence I am able to report the almost complete work of necessary organisation. But another development will awake indignant protest and active opposition, if any effect be given to the desire. There has been a more or less persistent demand by a certain body of medical practitioners that dispensing under the Insurance Act should, as hitherto, be done as arranged for by medical practitioners, should they so desire, and paid for at the scale agreed upon by pharmacists. This claim must be met resolutely—(hear, hear)—and the Council is quite determined to meet that or any other claim—(hear, hear)—that is calculated to prejudice the legitimate functions of qualified chemists. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) It was a matter for great satisfaction to me when I heard that the meeting called for the purpose of setting up the English National Committee had unanimously adopted the resolution which now may be regarded as the pharmacists' ultimatum, and which for the sake of accentuation I would like to read again. (Hear, hear.) It is the resolution which was passed at that meeting, and embodies in a very precise way what we aim at. We shall lose nothing if I read it again. This is the resolution:

"That this meeting of English pharmacists, assembled for the purpose of setting up the National Pharmaceutical Committee on Insurance (England), expresses its general agreement with the demand of the medical profession for adequate remuneration for professional services under the Insurance Act, but protests against the claim made by the special meeting of the British Medical Association, 'That dispensing, as hitherto, should be done and arranged for by the medical practitioners, should they so desire, and paid for at the scale of tariff agreed upon for pharmacists.' That this meeting considers this additional claim to be a demand not for remuneration for professional medical services, but for additional remuneration for the profit in the supply of medicines, drugs, and appliances for insured persons, and protests that such a claim is inconsistent with the exercise of Pharmaceutical functions provided for by Section 15 of the Act."

This is a very decisive resolution, gentlemen, and I say it is our ultimatum. We shall fight to the end to get our proper claim put forward. ("Hear, hear," and applause.)

COMPLIMENTS PAID.

Amongst other items of Council activity not mentioned in the annual report, I should like to refer to the honour which has been conferred upon the Society and its President by the election of the President as an honorary member of the Swedish Pharmaceutical Association—(hear, hear)—on the occasion of the fiftieth year of its inception. Our Swedish colleagues, when the Pharmaceutical Society celebrated its jubilee in 1891, presented a warm address of congratulation and good wishes, and the Council had very great satisfaction in forwarding to Stockholm a telegram and formal address of felicitation on their attaining a similar majority. During the year an acceptable compliment has been paid to the Society through the appointment of Professor Greenish by the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council to be one of the editors to the forthcoming edition of the British Pharmacopœia. (Hear, hear.) Mr. E. M. Holmes, the Society's Curator, has also been asked to act as one of the botanical referees to the Pharmacopœia Committee—(hear, hear)—his coadjutor being Dr. D. Prain, Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, and a distinguished honorary member of the Society. These recognitions are not by any means small things, and, in my opinion, it will be a bad day for pharmacists when bodies such as the Medical Council and others cease to look towards the Pharmaceutical Society when they are in want of experts in pharmacy, botany, materia medica, or any of the sciences allied to pharmaceutical practice. ("Hear, hear," and loud applause.)

THE POISON SCHEDULE.

Many representations from various sources have been made from time to time to the Council in connection with the danger to the public arising from the sale of substances like veronal without the warning of the poison-label, and after investigation the Council deemed it to be a duty to pass a resolution declaring that certain deriva-

tives of barbituric acid should be deemed poisons within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act. A suitable resolution was passed on March 6, 1912, and was sent to the Privy Council Office for the requisite sanction. The Council has not yet received an intimation that the Lords of the Council have confirmed the resolution, but I have no doubt that after consultation with the official advisers the requisite acquiescence will in due course be intimated. It is rather a singular thing, and that it should bear upon that paragraph, that in to-day's papers there appears a report of the usual kind of inquests with which we are perfectly familiar, and one of the kind of comments with which we are also familiar. And I should really like to read it to you, as it comes opportunely to-day. It is an inquest on a gentleman of fifty who inflicted thirty-nine wounds upon himself with a razor. He had also taken a large dose of veronal. There is nothing said about the use of the razor—(laughter)—but Dr. Groom said it is wrong that veronal should be sold without restriction, that it is as deadly as the rattlesnake, and can be bought as easily as soap. The jury consulted and returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind, but added that restrictions should be imposed on the sale of these poisons. "I agree with you," said the Coroner, "but I fear your recommendation will have no effect, because there are too many vested interests, and you want to enforce the Poisons Act." What I want to accentuate is the fact that wherever are the vested interests they are not with the Pharmaceutical Society. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) The Pharmaceutical Society has done its duty in passing the resolution it has done. It has sent in what it has done not for the first time, and if it is not passed, of course we are not responsible for it. (Applause.)

AN ARDUOUS YEAR.

As this is the last conspicuous duty of my term of office as President, I would like to thank all those members who have so kindly co-operated with the Council, and who, by their expressions of reliance and confidence, have so materially assisted in lightening the burden of an undoubtedly arduous year of office. Never before in the history of the Society have local associations played so important a part in its work, and I cannot too gratefully express to them the sense of indebtedness which we feel. It is my fervent hope that we may be linked up with the associations and with our members in such a way that we may be recognised as *the* Society of organised activity. The Council of the future will, I am sure, do its part, and may rely implicitly upon the work and loyalty of the associations. As no words of mine can now influence the election, in which I am a candidate, I would venture to hope that in the event of your President being unseated—(laughter and cries of "No")—as one member at least has publicly desired, he may leave upon your memories the thought of one who sought not the fame of office, but who tried all he could to uphold the dignity and influence of the Society when he found himself called to the presidential chair. ("Hear, hear," and loud applause.) My special thanks are due to every one of the Society's permanent officers. (Hear, hear.) The amount of work they have been called upon to do, often at short notice, and with entire disregard to their comfort or convenience, has been almost incredible. In strenuous times without such help your Council or your President would not be able to carry on the duties they have undertaken on your behalf. Our officers have given effect to every forward movement in the plan of campaign—(hear, hear)—and no detail has been too small for their consideration. (Hear, hear.) With unceasing vigilance they have done more than we could expect, and most certainly more than we could ask. It is really my opinion, and I will express it once again for what it is worth, that the business of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is perfectly safe when controlled by the Council and carried into effect by its able and long-experienced permanent officers, who have hitherto been selected because of their special aptitude and fitness for the posts they have been required to fill—(hear, hear)—which I have no doubt will be the guiding policy of any Council which may have to deal with future appointments. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) I have pleasure, gentlemen,

in moving this resolution, which is seconded by the Vice-President: "That the annual report and statement of accounts be received and adopted." (Applause.)

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. Currie) remarked that after the very able statement made by the President it was quite unnecessary for him to make any comment. In formally seconding he reserved the right to reply to any remarks which might arise in the course of the discussion.

Discussion.

Mr. JAMES MACKENZIE (Edinburgh) confessed at the outset that it was a long time since he first began to visit the "Square." He could not help reflecting upon the absence of the familiar faces of those with whom he was associated in the earlier days, and whose memory would ever be revered by all who were actively engaged in pharmacy throughout the Empire. He was reminded of the years which have passed, but he still remembered that the Society has still before it the work it started so long ago. One of the objects was to take up the individual interests of members, so as to make its operations more than merely executive and extend its influence to the utmost corner of the globe. (Hear, hear.) There were a few things in the observations of the President which no doubt helped one to form a fair estimate of the work covered, but he feared they were not clear enough to satisfy those of them who hailed from North of the Tweed, and for many of whom he presumed to act as spokesman. The President, for example, had frequently spoken of the efforts of the Council. No doubt efforts had been made in various directions, but something more was needed than a rehearsal of the results of efforts. "I used to think," proceeded Mr. Mackenzie, "that I was a free-born citizen of a free country, but I find that certain gentlemen connected with the Government of the day have reversed the idea by the practice which they have enforced. 'Britons never shall be slaves' used to be an old song, but I find that our liberties are being stolen by Act of Parliament. I hold that no such Act of Parliament such as some recently passed should be placed on the Statute Book that has not three-fourths of the community to back it and support it. We know that in this country of ours we are now obliged to shut our shops for a weekly half-holiday on a certain day of the week. I have been the foremost in my efforts, in a humble way, to get holidays and shorter hours. I was always at it, and was always successful in getting what I wanted. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) Once I was told in Edinburgh that we should not get leave to shut our shops at nine o'clock unless the signature of every doctor was attached to a paper asking for it. I said, 'Very well; if those are your terms I will get them,' and I hold that paper now as a trophy of what industry did in getting the medical men to sign a paper for chemists and their assistants to enjoy shorter hours." ("Hear, hear," and applause.) There is one point in the report and in the President's address that they ought to endorse, and that is the affiliation of the Colonies. Mr. Mackenzie proceeded. Pharmacists who have qualified in the same way as those at home ought, he thought, to have their demands for recognition by the Society duly conceded. He complained that confectioners enjoy absolute freedom from the operations of the Shops Act in so far that they are allowed to sell all manner of things when other shops are closed. If confectioners are to enjoy such exemption, why should not also the chemists? As the pharmacists are between the doctors and patients, he thought it strange that they should refuse an article which the confectioner can sell. Passing on to refer to the National Insurance Act, Mr. Mackenzie said that the Society ought to have been impressed with the thought that there is something more than the English application of the statute, even although it is thought that if it is good for this side of the Tweed it is equally good for the other side. They should not narrow things down to "English this and English that." Personally, he hoped the Act would be hung up for a while. (Laughter.) Then there is another point in the report which has reference to costs. "This," said Mr. Mackenzie, "is an old story. The 'Pharmaceutical Journal' has always been

a costly contribution to the costs side. I was at the Bank of England the other day when they were making up the quarterly accounts—taking the pros and cons to see how they stand. Now, I think if those connected with the 'Pharmaceutical Journal' would look at their costs per quarter they would be frightened into reducing them before the end of the year. (Laughter.) I do hope that efforts will be made to put that journal upon a paying footing." (Laughter.) The next of the speaker's criticisms related to payment of the annual subscription. He pointed out that on entering the Society a member might become free from responsibility to pay further subscriptions if he paid a lump sum of 10/. But there are those who, being unable to do this, have paid annual subscriptions for more than forty years, and they will have to continue paying without ever being able to get quits. He thought the Council should seriously consider whether means should not be devised for affording such old members some consideration. Having expressed his delight that Professor Greenish had been selected as a joint editor of the British Pharmacopœia, Mr. Mackenzie gave an interesting reminiscence of the efforts which were made during the last Gladstone Administration to secure adequate representation for pharmacy in connection with the compiling of that authoritative and official work. He (Mr. Mackenzie) devoted a long time to persuading the then member for Sheffield, who was in charge of the Medical Bill then before Parliament, to put two members of the Pharmaceutical Society upon the Medical Committee appointed for that special purpose. He also approached Mr. Balfour, the Lord Advocate for Scotland of the period, and also Mr. Mundella, and pointed out that the pharmacists have a just claim for this recognition. "I said to Mr. Mundella," Mr. Mackenzie added, "that if you could put a dozen medical men into a room, and ask them to write a Pharmacopœia, the work they produced could not be printed. There is nothing medical in it. I convinced Mr. Mundella, but Mr. Gladstone's Government was defeated before the Medical Bill passed through Parliament. The moral is that chemists must assert themselves. It will never do to hold their heads down. The Government of the country imposes certain important duties upon chemists, and they ought to get a fair return for the performance of these duties." (Applause.)

PRAISING CÆSAR.

Mr. J. C. PENTNEY, having declared that he had appeared at the annual meeting from year to year in the rôle of perhaps a mild but hostile critic, said that as he was not present last year, he found persons bewailing and moaning that the meeting was a very tame affair indeed. (Laughter.) He was very pleased to hear that the President proposed to answer any questions that might be put, for this showed that the Society is becoming more democratic and is waking up. (Laughter.) He had sometimes thought when he had tried, in his own feeble way, to stir up interest in pharmacy it was like howling in the wilderness, and that he had nothing but hardened sinners to deal with, who on their part thought that, whatever they might do, they had a lot of soft-heads, thin-heads, thick-heads, or Broadheads to whom it was not possible to give satisfaction. (Laughter.) "I have not come here to bury Cæsar, but to praise him," was Mr. Pentney's encouraging and comforting message to the President and his colleagues. "I feel this, that our President has done well indeed for chemists this year, and I am very glad indeed I cannot find my conscience will allow me to say otherwise, although it pains me, almost, to say it. (Loud laughter.) I must say that I consider that the Pharmaceutical Society deserves well of the chemists of England. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) There was a reason, he went on to say, for the shaking up of the dry bones of pharmacy. It was the infusion of new blood—the operations of Mr. Woolcock, Mr. Neathercoat, and also Mr. Glyn-Jones. (Applause.) He had no patience with those who said that Mr. Glyn-Jones is bossing the Pharmaceutical Society, or those who said that the Pharmaceutical Society is bossing Mr. Glyn-Jones. (Laughter.) What had been accomplished could not have been accomplished by Mr. Glyn-Jones alone;

nor could it have been accomplished by the Society without Mr. Jones and the other officers. He next raised the question of the salary of the Secretary, which was, he said, a little more than 600l. He would pass that over very slightly, however, as he understood that the new order of things is that the Secretary is to get out and the President to retire on an old-age pension. (Laughter, and a voice—"Not yet.") Proceeding, Mr. Pentney mentioned an instance which had come under his notice, where a student had to pay double fees for the Preliminary examination under circumstances which he explained, and went on to observe, "I have another complaint, and that is that the officers of the Society seem very expert indeed in fixing on some poor wretch of a chemist, who year in and year out has paid his guinea, and has done what he could for the Society in various ways, for committing some technical mistake, with the result that he has to pay 5l. If the officers of the Society were directed to devote their attention more to big shops which do not properly belong to chemists it would be better." Concluding, Mr. Pentney referred to the School of Pharmacy. He acknowledged Professor Greenish's services to pharmacy and to education, but asked why it is that the Society's school does not pay. Then, again, he thought they should have an answer to the question, "Is the 'Journal' paying or not; and if not, why not?"

ASSISTANT'S QUALIFICATION WANTED.

Mr. J. W. DOUGLAS, having mentioned that 1,100l. had been lost last year on the School of Pharmacy, said he could see no reason for the Society spending this money in educating the few young men who attended it, and who, many of them, ultimately followed some other profession. The money would, in his opinion, be better spent in the protection of chemists and druggists. The Charter of 1843, he contended, said nothing about the protection of the public. That appeared to have arisen for the first time in 1868, and since then they had heard of nothing else. He did not exist in business to protect the public; he only protected them in so far as he protected himself. Referring next to the Bill of the Apothecaries' Society, Mr. Douglas said he should like to see the Pharmaceutical Society going hand-in-hand with the apothecaries in their proposal to give assistants the right to act as managers or as assistant pharmacists in selling poisons. (Cries of "No.") It is very hard upon the chemist, he contended, that he should always be behind the counter to supervise such sales, or risk an inspector or the ex-police officer of the Society calling in his absence at one of the Society's meetings and purchasing an article containing poison, followed by a penalty. (Laughter.) He met a gentleman at the reception at the Holborn Restaurant who told him of two or three members of the Society who were sued because their assistants sold poisons in their absence.

THE PRESIDENT: The assistants were unqualified, I presume?

Mr. DOUGLAS: "That may be, but they were not incapable—men who had been up for their examinations but who through nervousness and nothing else failed." Continuing, Mr. Douglas said that where a chemist's business is under the control of and is managed by a man who is qualified, he should have the right to have a capable assistant who should have the right to sell poisons. Mr. Douglas then referred to the large sum charged for Parliamentary expenses. He did not mind Mr. Glyn-Jones in this connection, but he thought they relied too much upon one member of Parliament. If the Society has anything before Parliament, its members should do as they always have done—interview M.P.s and do the best they can to support the measure. Concluding, Mr. Douglas said they should go back more to the Charter of 1843 and never mind about the protection of the public.

A VETERAN'S COMMENDATION AND COUNSEL.

Mr. N. H. MARTIN (Newcastle-on-Tyne), having complimented the President on his eloquent address, said he should have preferred to remain silent, but he felt it his duty to support the resolution. He complimented the Council on the work they had achieved, particularly as the past year had been one of great anxiety. Letters

had been sent round to him in regard to officials, and he should like to be a little reminiscent of his experience of officialdom in that building. It was forty-five years since, as a Cornish lad, he came to that building, having been for two years previously a registered apprentice. He then met Mr. Elias Bremridge, and he could not conceive anyone more kindly, courteous, or helpful than he was. He had also the privilege of visiting the building while it was under the superintendence of that gentleman's son, and the suggestion was now made that the present Secretary should retire or be retired before he himself cared to do so. Such a suggestion was disrespectful and ungrateful in view of the amount of valuable work he had done. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) Mr. Martin proceeded to give a recent experience of the unreasonable requirements of some who call on the Secretary. "I have had experience," said Mr. Martin, "and can speak from it. The Society is excellently served, and I question very much indeed if we could have better officers who could more efficiently perform such duties for pharmacy." (Hear, hear.) Continuing, Mr. Martin said the Council has had a very arduous year. The National Insurance Act did not originate in that building, so that the subject so far as it affected medicines and pharmacy had been brought into their lives—they had not created it. In anything he (the speaker) had read or written the ideal condition had been laid down that trained pharmacists should be responsible for the dispensing of medicines, and that medical men should confine themselves to prescribing. But, as he pointed out in 1894, the best way was to avoid drawing a definite line of demarcation. There must be a little give-and-take, and he would impress upon them and Parliament to be careful how they increased State officialdom or State interference with their liberties. (Hear, hear.) There is no one more ready in prescribing, under certain conditions, than the man in the street. They could not enter a public conveyance without hearing someone prescribing for someone else. Scouts, the police, and others are receiving lectures on ambulance, first-aid, and the performance of duties which any citizen can perform. But it is proposed to prevent pharmacists from doing these things because he knows more about them. There would be a great danger if State officialdom interfered too much in their lives, and this appeared to be the tendency. He was glad to see that the result of the examinations had improved, although the number of students presenting themselves had somewhat decreased. He did not agree with Mr. Douglas that there should be any exemption in regard to the sale of poisons in favour of the assistant, who might be capable but not fully qualified. If they made exceptions, outsiders might claim more.

Mr. DOUGLAS, interrupting, said what he meant was that they should join with the Apothecaries' Society, so that a man who is capable should be allowed to sell poisons.

Mr. MARTIN said the Pharmaceutical Society in its official capacity could take no cognisance of the proposal. There is nothing about an assistant being qualified by experience. He must be qualified by the examination of the Society. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the federation of Local Associations, he emphasised what he had always held, that the initial qualification for a man to be a member of the local association should be that he be a member of the Society. Mr. Mackenzie had spoken about the Society taking an interest in people over the length and breadth of the world.

Mr. J. C. PENTNEY here offered the suggestion that the resolution passed by the English Committee under the Insurance Act should be adopted at that meeting.

THE PRESIDENT: We shall fulfil the purpose by having it reported as part of the proceedings. We cannot adopt it again; we have adopted it once.

THE NEW POISONS.

Mr. R. A. ROBINSON, junr., asked, with reference to the resolution for adding certain articles to the Schedule, whether, in the opinion of the Council, the Lords of the Privy Council would understand what the resolution meant, and if the members of the Society would understand

what it covered. Had the President any information on the point?

THE PRESIDENT: The Privy Council has perfect information as to what it means, and if the regulation passes the members will very soon know what it means if they do not know now. (Laughter and applause.)

HAPPY PESSIMISM.

Mr. G. J. KNIGHT did not quite agree with Mr. Mackenzie's observations regarding Scotland's claims because Scotland and Wales get a good deal more attention than other parts of Great Britain. He had no desire to be sovereign upon Mr. Glyn-Jones, and did not desire yet to see his statue in Southampton Street; but he could not refrain from expressing disapproval of his attitude and action on many subjects, and particularly in supporting the new Socialistic whines of the 400*l.* a year Parliamentary representatives. The latest legislative departure in this direction—he referred particularly to the Shops Act—would be a great nuisance to chemists if it was to be carried out rigidly. He hoped their friends would see that when an amending Bill is introduced it will be so framed as to make the compulsory closing less onerous. The Bill in its original form was welcomed with paeans of praise, but since it has come into operation they have altered their tune. If the measure is rigidly enforced it will be a bad day for the shopocracy of London, and already there were “heaps” of streets where they were losing many thousands on account of the shops being closed. At present the whole thing is an absurd farce.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

THE PRESIDENT, in his reply, said: I am rather pleased to feel that there appears to be the general view that the Council is attempting to do its duty, and in the discussion which has arisen nothing of a serious nature has been put before us which calls for any lengthy reply. It is delicate and difficult to talk about legal matters, and in one way it is unfortunate that as a Society we are a prosecuting body. Most members of the Council have felt that, as well as many members of the Society. Had there been a Government official here, for instance, and heard some of the members who are inclined to call us to order, and believe that we do not do our duty as we ought to, such an official would say at least that in regard to legal matters, in regard to the prosecutions of our own members, we are not an impartial body. That is the only moral that I can draw from what I have heard to-day. But I would remind the gentlemen who smart under a prosecution—and unfortunately I see one or two now and again who have been brought to task for an infringement of the law—that it is not we who have framed the law. Mr. Douglas will remember that in the early days a considerable amount of latitude was allowed to pharmacists in the conduct of their business—it was probably so much the better for this. But all of a sudden there came a very important prosecution, and two very learned Judges decided that what had gone on before could not longer go on. And the law was then made perfectly clear and definite that nothing mentioned in the Poisons Schedule could be handed over unless the person who handed it over was a qualified chemist, or unless he was closely supervised by a qualified chemist. In addition to that, the learned Judges laid down very plainly what that supervision meant, and that the sale was not a legal one without it. Then there are other things very well defined. If persons are found infringing these Acts they are reported to a certain Committee, and that Committee without fear or favour has to decide whether a prosecution should or should not take place. In that decision it is not considered whether the gentleman concerned may be an active member of the Society, an earnest member, or even an officer of the Society. It has to be considered in a proper judicial way. (“Hear, hear,” and applause.) Then again, we are not sending inspectors all about the Kingdom to find out infringements, and no prosecutions take place unless reports have previously been made of infringements of the law. Of course, the particulars which these reports contain can never be disclosed. The inspectors then go in the ordinary way and find out whether what has been mentioned in the report has been

carried out, and their report is then sent in, with the result I have mentioned. That is all. I regret what has been said on this as a serious matter, and I think I ought not to have passed it by without reply. (Hear, hear.) Another thing that has been said on the serious side came from Mr. Pentney, who spoke of a highly qualified gentleman who had to pass the Preliminary. All he had to pay was the two-guinea registration fee, and everyone must know that those who wish to register have to pay the fee.

MR. PENTNEY: But in this instance he paid twice.

THE PRESIDENT: That I cannot regard as a possibility. Some question has been asked with regard to the “Journal.” It has always been a cost to the Society and it always has been very carefully inquired into. All I can say, gentlemen, is that in another year when there is not quite so much work to do we shall make further inquiries. But need I remind you that the “Journal” comes to you free for your guinea subscription to the Society, and the cost is against the Society? In that direction I may remind you that last year the cost of printing was more, the cost of paper was more—the increase represents 200*l.* in each case, so that there is a total increase of 400*l.* on these two items right off. Then Mr. Pentney and Mr. Douglas spoke about the School. Am I supposed as President, after the Society has existed for seventy-one years, with education as one of its primary motives, to get up and defend the School or explain what the School is to the Society? (Cries of “No.”) Look at these boards, look at the men and see what they have done in making the School what I may call the leavening of the lump. Our School is not run as a business undertaking at all. If it were we would guarantee to make a profit, but it would be an absolutely different School from what it is and what it always has been. We are proud of our professors. (Applause.) We have the best we can get, and we cannot get the best without paying the best prices for them. Our students for many years have paid good fees, but the fees they have paid were not commensurate to cope with the expenses. It is a thing the members of the Society should be extremely proud of that they have from time immemorial willingly put their hands into their pockets to educate the young men—it may be to compete with themselves, but to compete with them in a better way. I am one of those who are proud of the School. It can be abolished if you like, but my own conclusion is that the time has not come yet for that. We are face to face with changing times. We have colleges growing up all through—the Victoria University and the Liverpool University—and it is possible we may adapt our education in the future to the conditions of these colleges. But one thing I will venture to say, that if we can drop the higher chemistry as taught in this School, we can never abandon ideal pharmaceutical teaching which is given in this building under the ægis of the Council. (Applause.) Then as regards the Apothecaries' Society, that is a little dangerous ground to tread upon, but it should be remembered that the Council has given its word, under some conditions of the National Insurance Act, that there will be an assistants' examination instituted. Whether that is that assistants should be able to sell poisons or not is a thing to be decided upon. But you must remember that the selling of poisons is the acme with pharmacists. I hear people say it is no good—what is the good of selling?—but we find those who would like to sell poisons who are not really qualified under the Act, as I say, who are willing to sell. Under the Act regarding the sale of poisons we protect the public. I never cease to say so, for we are educated for the protection of the public and for little other purpose that I can see. I am often proud to say, year in and year out, that we do a great deal towards saving the lives of the foolish people who read in the papers that the application of half an ounce of glacial acetic acid will take a wart off a baby's head. (Laughter.) We have any amount of grievances, but we cannot air them very well in a general meeting. The Council have all these in mind. I with my twenty colleagues are just ordinary practising pharmacists. We have all these questions connected with the protection of the trade continually cropping up. If we have an infusion of new

blood we shall welcome it. I shall willingly retire into the background and, except as a visitor, will be glad to do so. But with this new blood it will be very much the same as with the old Council—they will do their very best. Mr. Knight spoke about the Shops Act. It must be a grievance to him. I am bound to say I do not like that kind of legislation because I regard it somewhat as an interference with the liberty of the subject. But having said so, I have found the Act an exceedingly great convenience in many ways. The chemists of Hanpstead have fallen well into line and have voluntarily adopted the Shops Act. Mr. Mackenzie raised the curious point about having paid the subscription of membership for a considerable number of years, and asked if it was not feasible to make one a life member after having paid, say, fifteen years? I have paid my subscription for forty or forty-five years, and I do not expect anything back. I have been in my present house for many years and have paid my rent, but I did not stipulate at the beginning that so much of my rent should go towards buying my house. I wish I had, probably my landlord would have settled it. It comes to this, that you undertake to do a thing and we must keep paying. (Laughter.)

The President then formally put the resolution for the adoption of the annual report and statement of accounts, which was unanimously agreed to.

SCRUTINEERS APPOINTED.

A list of twenty-six scrutineers was then presented and approved by the meeting. They were to report the result of the Council election on the following day.

A NEW AUDITOR.

The PRESIDENT, in submitting the list of auditors, intimated that Mr. John Charles Umney had been appointed to take the place of Mr. Hanbury, who, after serving the Society for several years, had signified his wish for retirement.

The President intimated that the various registers were open for inspection—they were arranged in the fume cupboard behind the President—and adjourned the meeting till the following day.

COUNCIL ELECTION.

THE adjourned meeting for the purpose of hearing the result of the scrutineers' work was held in the Examination Hall on Thursday afternoon at 4.15. Mr. C. B. Allen presided. The twenty-six scrutineers constituted most of the audience.

Mr. W. F. GULLIVER, chairman of the scrutineers, in reading his report, stated that 6,956 voting-papers were issued, and 3,869 were returned and 3,087 were not. Of those received forty were informal and fifteen had been posted too late. The voting-papers registered thus numbered 3,814. The result of the voting was as follows:

Elected to Council.

*Allen, Charles Bowen, 20 High Road, Kilburn, London, N.W.	2,455
*Neathercoat, Ernest Tom, Church Street, Weybridge	2,423
*Gilmour, David, 40 Bridge Street, Dunfermline	2,389
*Gibson, Frederic John, 93 Darlington Street, Wolverhampton	2,249
*Campkin, Algernon Sidney, 11 Rose Crescent, Cambridge	2,011
Sargeant, Frederick Pilkington, Ousethorpe, Clarendon Road, Leeds	2,011
White, Thomas Arthur, 37 Elm Grove, Southsea	2,005

Not Elected.

*Cross, William Gowen, 70 Mardol, Shrewsbury	1,971
*Walshaw, Richard Carnelley, 4 Market Place, Huddersfield	1,601
Kidd, James Cassie, 551 Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester	1,497
Francis, James Bridge, 53 Hope Street, Wrexham	1,490
Battle, Ernest William Chatterton, 81 North Street, Ripon	1,345

We have placed an asterisk at the names of the retiring members of Council. Mr. ALLEN declared Messrs. Allen, Neathercoat, Gilmour, Gibson, Campkin, Sargeant, and T. A. White to be returned as members of the Council, and that they, with Messrs. Bilson, Cuff, Currie, W. H. Gibson, Gifford, Hagon, Harrington, Harrison, News-holme, Rogers, Rowsell, Symes, E. White, and Young, would constitute the Council for 1912-13. He thanked the scrutineers.



Postal Address:

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Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS LONDON."

Telephone No.: BANK 852 (two lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by post-card or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries:

- 172/74. Shand's chalk balls.
- 172/740. Breese's sun poker.
- 179/500. "Vasolax": suppliers.
- 170/52. Palmer's vaginal syringe.
- 172/23. "Saxe Elastic Wristlets."
- 174/34. "Mary Garden" perfume.
- 172/10. Shillecock's leech aquarium.
- 173/74. Barclay's atomiser: supply.
- 170/69. Drainage wicks for wounds.
- 177/42. "Carno Vitis": proprietors.
- 174/56. "Bear" brand condensed milk.
- 175/67. Stafford Parker's pile-ointment.
- 172/7. "Clarke's Sea-sickness Remedy."
- 174/33. "Codiol" (ingredient in a pill).
- 179/5. Spencer's tonic chocolate: makers.
- 175/51. Bishop's ammonium-chloride inhaler.
- 177/43. Schnoter's suspensories: London agents.
- 176/18. "Cosmos" stereoscopic cameras: maker.
- 175/68. "Desideratum" pneumatic corn-plasters.
- 175/50. Nim's "Crown" medicated toilet-powder.
- 175/37. "Redcross" shaving-cream in tubes: makers.
- 174/54. Nail-brushes in transparent amber with celluloid back.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to the makers or sellers of the following articles. The information will be repeated to other inquirers who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- "Abtab" cigarettes, 173/33
- Alexipon, 177/31
- Alfredum's Egyptian henna, 172/3 and 172/9
- Antiseptic shaving-blocks, 172/12
- Ben Davies's pastilles, 170/45
- Bender's bandages, 174/37
- Bottle-washing machinery, 173/68
- Bristol's sarsaparilla, 174/55
- "Burst-offs" for penny lines, 175/64
- British Syphon Co. (address), 175/25
- Carnot freres' perfumery, 172/8
- Dermogen, 174/38
- "Electric Clothes Stick," 168/49
- Emulsifiers (small size), 174/6
- Enamelled hospital tin-ware, 178/2
- Epicarlin, 173/141
- Eupnein, 177/44
- "Evelina" feeder, 173/71
- Guild's asthma-cure, 175/65
- Hosezone, 172/5
- "Hotoeold" flasks, 174/35
- Kleentix (East Indian inquiry), 173/140
- Metal-polish tins (Thompson's patent), 176/63
- Metramine, 177/310
- Naphthaline balls, 175/10
- "Nopaine" dental anaesthetic, 168/70
- "Novio" toilet-paper, 175/37
- Omoopon, 174/36
- Papier maché puff-bowls, 172/11
- Paper towels, 167/69
- Parsidium, 175/67
- Penny lines (packers), 175/640
- Perborin, 177/24
- Perfumery boxes (makers), 172/17
- Phenyle, 176/15
- Pino-Cresol (and vaporiser), 172/62
- Pneumosan, 172/10
- Polysulphur, 168/35
- Potassium cyanide, 179/2
- Powdered milk (for India), 172/4
- Pym's Peerless complexion-pills, 168/68
- Radiol, 172/600
- Raspail's apiol and steel pills (Ceylon inquiry), 178/66
- Reduceine, 172/6
- Rodinol, 172/6
- Sloan's liniment (London agents), 177/41
- Sozodont, 172/54
- "Spiralette" fly-catchers, 170/53
- "Sudden Death" insect-powder, 174/57
- Tallow (first-hand supply), 173/31
- Tarine moth-paper, 157/23 and 164/36
- Thermicon, 170/52
- Tin boxes for gelatin capsules, 176/43
- Viro, 179/1
- "Visto" clastic stockings, 172/3
- Wooden bowls (for soaps), 171/23
- Zo-og (makers), 173/14

OBSERVATIONS & REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

We Have No Reason to Complain

of the first day's evidence before the Patent-medicines Committee, but the attitude of some of the members of the Committee seems to indicate dissatisfaction with the law as it stands, and a disposition to recommend greater stringency. Mr. Glyn-Jones deserves our thanks for eliciting from Mr. Ledlie so emphatic a statement regarding the partiality of the famous Blue Book and the "roundabout way" in which its precious evidence was gathered; but two of his colleagues were apparently obsessed by the idea that some Government official ought to look after the sale of "deleterious drugs," if it is the case that at present there is none that does so. This may be admitted, but it may reasonably be urged that "deleterious" should not be understood as applying only to patents. Here again Mr. Glyn-Jones did us good service by calling attention to the Poisons Schedule; it is by enlarging the schedule, not by the "control" of trade by an official, that the abuses aimed at should be checked. The question of advertisement, fraudulent or otherwise, is a more difficult one. The Committee was evidently of opinion that fraudulent mis-statements ought to be, and could be, punished, though Mr. Lawson aptly pointed out that prosecution might prove only another form of advertisement. There are, however, other considerations that cannot be ignored.

What is Fraud?

Felix Holt denounced his mother's pills as "frauds," but that pious lady herself honestly thought them worth their weight in gold. Is it to be considered fraudulent to sell anything one likes "broadcast to the public on payment of the stamp-duty"? The Chairman's questions appear to suggest that he was more or less inclined to this opinion. Is, then, no medicine to be recommended for general use?—for virtually this is to sell it broadcast. Manifestly it is almost impossible to prove that any medicine is absolutely worthless; most of those advertised have some actual cures to their credit; unless we hold with the doctors that it is a crime to do anything that may prevent the immediate calling in of a medical practitioner, one does not see why the law should forbid the recommendation of any possible remedy. And why should patent-medicine proprietors alone be forbidden to praise their wares? Who cries stinking fish?

The Insurance Act

comes into force, except as regards the medical benefit, in little more than a month, and the doctors grow more and more recalcitrant as the date approaches. Mr. Lloyd George is naturally in no hurry to say what he will do if they persist in this attitude; he has given them fair warning; to do more would probably be construed as a threat and increase their opposition. But we pharmacists cannot but feel anxious for ourselves; what will be our position under the Act if the doctors finally stand out? If the medical benefits are handed over to the societies we shall, I suppose, lose everything it promised us; if an equivalent is paid to each insured person, shall we be any better off? Whatever our case may prove, we cannot provide for it while the present uncertainty continues, nor can we form committees and make arrangements for working the Act as it stands without incurring a good deal of trouble and expense, which may prove to have been thrown away after all. We have, I think, a right to ask that a definite ultimatum should be presented to the doctors and a time set them

in which to make up their minds with as little delay as possible. Our interest in the Act may seem comparatively small, but it is vital to some of us; if we are to be sacrificed to the doctors' greed the sooner we know it the better.

Mawson & Proctor, Ltd.,

is a new combination, but the words have a familiar ring, and Tynesiders will take kindly to the young company, though I am not sure but Weddell & Clague, Ltd., would have been as good a title from a business point of view. Their townsmen, who know them so well, will agree with the opinion of one whose acquaintanceship with both dates back some five-and-twenty years. I suppose Messrs. Weddell and Clague have chosen to sink their identity largely for sentimental reasons, for it is no light matter to break away entirely from a business history of so extensive a nature as theirs. However highly honoured the founders of these businesses were, they are now no more than a memory, but it says a good deal for their successors that they still wish to preserve that memory green. Both Mr. Weddell and Mr. Clague are men of such pronounced individuality that their influence will be felt wherever they may find themselves, and after all the name means little so long as the man remains. To parody the motto in the *C. & D. Diary* for to-day, the great thing in the business world is not so much the name we bear as the force and direction of our energies. These will be "all there" so far as Mawson & Proctor, Ltd., is concerned, and I confidently predict success for the new venture.

Aqua Regia

deserves another word or two. Its first official appearance was in the old Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, early in the eighteenth century. It was then made by dissolving sal ammoniac in aqua fortis duplex, in the proportion of one ounce to four. The only sal ammoniac in the Pharmacopœia at that time was the factitious preparation got from urine and sea-salt. This method of making aqua regia continued for a century or more, but Nicholson (1790) gives the improved process, the mixture of "two parts of pale concentrated nitrous acid with four parts of fuming marine [muriatic] acid." The only use of this in medicine, except as a menstruum, was in baths for hepatic and syphilitic complaints, for which complaints it was recommended to be made extemporaneously. It disappeared from our Pharmacopœias for a while, but reappeared in that of Dublin, and afterwards in a dilute form in the B.P. It was not unfrequently prescribed in two solutions, the nitric acid in one and the hydrochloride in another, the two being mixed immediately before being taken.

"Faire Daffadills,"

which are now indeed "hasting away," were probably chosen by Herrick as the subject of his loveliest poem as much on account of the beauty of their name as because of any peculiar appropriateness the flower has for conveying the moral of his song. Not only do the different species flower from February to May, but individual plants retain their full beauty for a long time, and as compared with most of the floral "companions of the Spring," they cannot be said to fade soon. It is not certain whether Herrick meant the true daffodil or the narcissus, but the latter is undoubtedly the daffodil of Milton's "Lycidas," for he refers to the legend belonging to the "poet's narcissus" alone, according to which its crimson-fringed cup contains the tears of the hapless youth after whom it is named. Gerard describes no fewer than twenty-four varieties of narcissus (to all of which he gives the name "daffodill"), besides the "bastards" which include the true English daffodil, *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*. The first English daffodil, by the way, was a totally different flower, the King's spear, called affodill, and subsequently daffodill, after the Latin *asphodelus*. It is not clear how the name came to be transferred. Neither the narcissus nor the daffodil was, I believe, ever an official medical plant in this country, though both had a certain reputation in medicine, and the latter was once, if it is not now, in the Paris Codex. It was credited with narcotic properties, besides being, as Gerard testifies, a powerful detersive. It is better to think of it as the first flower in Perdita's garland.

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Editorial Articles.

Podophyllum Emodi.

ANOTHER claim is made, this time from India, for the inclusion of Indian podophyllum (*Podophyllum Emodi*. Wall.) in the next edition of the British Pharmacopœia. Mr. Puran Singh, F.C.S., Chemist to the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, who earnestly put forward this suggestion to the Pharmacopœia Revision Committee in the "Indian Forester" for April, states that the Indian drug of average quality contains twice as much active principle (podophyllotoxin) as the American rhizome. This is in substantial agreement with Umney (*C. & D.*, 1911, II., index folio 205). Mr. Singh supports this by a new series of analyses in Forest Bulletin No. 9, which is a "Note on the Resin-value of *Podophyllum Emodi* and the Best Season for Collecting it." Twenty specimens of Indian podophyllum have been assayed by Dunstan and Henry's process. In most cases the small roots were separated from the rhizomes, and each examined separately as to resin-content. The table printed on the next page is compiled from one in the Forest Bulletin, an asterisk denoting samples in which roots and rhizomes were ground together. The figures for samples *a* to *d* are those obtained by Dunstan and Henry. Specimens 14, 15, and 16 were supplied by a Calcutta firm, while Sample 19 was devoid of rootlets when received. A survey of the results shows that the resin in *P. Emodi* ranges from 7 to 20 per cent., as compared with 9 to 12 per cent. recorded by Dunstan and Henry, and by Umney. Hooper has reported on Kashmir drug containing 14 per cent. of resin. Samples 12, 13, and 17 appear to be exceptionally rich in resin, the percentage of which evidently varies according to season and locality. Nos. 18, 19, and 20 were specially taken with a view to obtaining some opinion regarding the best season for collection. While May-gathered rhizome gave 14 per cent. of resin, this diminished to 8.5 per cent. in September and 7 per cent. in November. Diminution in

chemists themselves, or their representatives, must defend the privilege. We know that it is not uncommonly felt throughout the retail drug-trade that legislative revision of the Medicine-stamp Acts is desirable. We do not share that view, because we know that the last state of the matter for the drug-trade will be worse than the first. A new Act dealing with revenue matters, framed by Government Departments, may be simpler in administration, but it will not be easier for those who are engaged in the business, and it may be financially more expensive.

The Blue Book on unqualified medical practice, which to a certain extent has been used as a lever to secure the present inquiry, was very early in the evidence of Mr. Ledlie, Chief Clerk of the Privy Council Office, discredited. That office was responsible for the Blue Book; it acted for the General Medical Council, which, by the way, has never commended the report: it did not ask for it, but for an inquiry. The Privy Council and other Government Departments were alone responsible for the report, whose compilation and publication were an instance of lack of intelligent consideration for the interests involved—interests which the Departments must have known are sometimes at variance. The report was especially hard upon chemists, since it gave credence to statements made respecting them by medical men. It is now thoroughly discredited by words from Mr. Ledlie's own lips. "*It is in no sense impartial*," he agreed. When the Committee comes to report to the House of Commons we trust it will not overlook this admission, and will call for greater care of the clerical staffs of Government Departments which were responsible for such bad work as the Blue Book. It may be noted that some questions put to Mr. Ledlie indicated a feeling that prosecutions in regard to the sale of poisons should be undertaken by a public department and not by a private body. This is another outcome of the inquiry for which the Pharmaceutical Society may have to thank the agitators among its members.

The eagerness on the part of the Chairman and other members of the Committee to get into touch with the Government Department which is responsible for matters connected with the sale of proprietary medicines was another feature of last week's proceedings. Neither of the witnesses could say that his Department is responsible, nor could they enlighten the Committee about the matter. It seems to be the rule among Government Departments not to interfere with each other, or neither to "peach" or "poach." No doubt the Committee will in time ascertain that no Department concerns itself much with the matter, but Mr. Harry Lawson got on the right track when he said that the police can prosecute in cases of fraud. We may recall the fact that six years ago the Treasury instituted proceedings at Brighton against the maker and vendor of a preparation called "Corssa Compound." The charge was one of conspiracy to defraud, and it was stated to be the first of the kind that the Treasury had undertaken. The judge, in passing sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labour upon the elder defendant, who pleaded guilty, wished the Treasury every success in such proceedings, as he thought a great and good work could be done by stopping the sale of quack medicines. The case proves the correctness of Mr. Lawson's statements, and it was referred to this week, Mr. Marshall Hall producing the *C. & D.* report. Under the Offences against the Person Act proceedings have been taken successfully from time to time against vendors of abortifacients, and this is another direction in which the existing law is adequate for the prevention and punishment of some of the abuses which the Committee

is called to advise upon, and if they can discover a Government Department which is responsible for the neglect a good service will be done. If there is no such Department, one may have to be created. Besides these matters, the sale of medicated wines promises to be brought within the compass of the inquiry, and there is a rumour that infants' foods may be brought in. The rumour is unfounded, and the terms of the reference to the Committee do not include foods. Perhaps the rumour arises from the fact that the Chamber of Commerce pamphlet has been placed before the Committee, and it refers to foods as well as medicines; but it was compiled and printed before the terms of the reference to the Select Committee were known. Nevertheless, the material which lies before the Committee is so voluminous, and affects so many laws and interests, that the Committee may go further than was intended, and it may not be possible to put the results into practical or remedial form during the lifetime of the present Parliament. It is fortunate for the drug-trade that Mr. Glyn-Jones is a member of the Committee. His practical knowledge of the business and of the laws bearing upon it, especially of the administration of these laws, has already been of distinct service in the inquiry, as our reports have sufficiently indicated.

Headache-powders.

The Canadian Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act requires that the presence of either acetanilide or phenacetin shall be declared on the label unless an affidavit has been filed specifying the amount of such drug present, and limiting this amount to a maximum which shall satisfy the Minister of Inland Revenue of the harmlessness to health of such maximum. The medical advisers fixed the maximum at 2 grains for acetanilide and 5 grains for phenacetin. Recently 150 samples of headache-powders were collected throughout Canada and examined in the laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa, and the results published in Bulletin No. 230. From this it appears that of the 115 powders in which acetanilide was the chief ingredient 62 declared the presence of the drug, 27 without containing any notable excess did not declare the presence of the drug, 11 containing notable excess were protected by the exemption of old stock (they bore the proper stamp), and 15 contain the scheduled drug in excess without any declaration of its presence upon the label and without being stamped, and are therefore liable to the penalties fixed by the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act. Eighty-eight of the 150 samples made distinct claim to curative powers. The chief analyst condemns a practice that has arisen of employing technical synonyms on the label when declaring the presence of acetanilide and phenacetin, and he objects to headache-powders being put up in the form of lozenges or chocolates. Phenacetin was present in twenty-four samples, and eight contained aspirin or acetosalicylic acid. None of the powders contained antipyrin, and no mention is made of caffeine. Some careless weighing of the powders is disclosed by the variation shown in the weights of duplicate powders.

International Congress of Pharmacy.

It is intended to hold the next International Congress of Pharmacy at The Hague in September 1913. The Secretary, Mr. J. J. Hofman, 4 Schenkweg, The Hague, is sending out membership-forms, and he also informs us that Professor Dr. L. van Itallie, Leyden, has been chosen as President, with the following Vice-Presidents as Chairmen of the sections: Dr. H. L. Visser, Professor P. van der Wielen, Professor Dr. N. Schoorl, Professor H. P. Wijsman, and Dr. J. Dekker. Mr. Hofman is assisted in the secretarial duties by Dr. J. F. Suijver, and Mr. G. H. van der Wal is Treasurer. The Congress will be in five sections, and the languages used will be Dutch, French, German, and English. Ordinary membership costs 17s., and the subscription can be sent conveniently by postal money-order.

National Health Insurance.

The Advisory Committee.

The first meeting of the members of the Advisory Committee appointed by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee was held at the Foreign Office, Whitehall, on Friday, May 10. Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presiding. He was accompanied by Mr. Masterman (Financial Secretary to the Treasury) and Sir Robert Morant (Chairman of the Commissioners). Among those present were Mr. J. P. Gilmour (Glasgow) and Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock (London), representing pharmacists. In the course of his speech to the members, Mr. Lloyd George stated that an enormous amount of work has already been done by the Commissioners and by other bodies. The aggregate membership of benefit societies engaged in the work of sickness for the working population of this country is something over 7,000,000. The societies which are engaged in providing benefits for unemployment numbered over 1,000,000, and, with those who are providing death benefits, he thought the total number of policies of an industrial character issued reached over 36,000,000. Up to the present, societies whose members aggregate a little over 6,000,000 had intimated their intention to utilise their machinery for the purpose of working the Act. The Chancellor proceeded to point out that it is wrong to assume that every insured person must be a member of an approved society on July 15, when the Act will come into operation, or otherwise become a Post Office contributor. There will be at least three months after July 15, during which any insured person can join an approved society. He then asked the committee to divide into two sections, one to go with Mr. Masterman into another room where they will deal with the more pressing matters, such as matters of accountancy, book-keeping, regulations with regard to employers and work-people, and other subjects that require to be settled first; while he would remain with doctors and others more directly interested in the administration of medical benefit. There was some hesitation on the part of the members, but ultimately the separation was made, the Chancellor assuring all members of the committee that when the sub-committee arrived at some sort of recommendation it would be submitted to the consideration of the whole committee.

Representatives of the Press withdrew. It is understood that the Chancellor then made an impressive and conciliatory speech of a convincing nature, and intimated that the subject of discussion would be divided into two heads: (1) Duties of the medical profession, and (2) the remuneration. He asked that the latter subject should be deferred until a sub-committee consisting of members of the four Commissions have collected evidence from all parts of the country.

Dr. Smith Whitaker read a list of matters relating to medical benefit, and it was arranged that each member of the Advisory Committee should be furnished with a copy, and the whole matter will be gone into later. The question of the supply and dispensing of medicines was not touched upon at all.

The committee will meet again on Friday, May 17.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following statement in regard to the meeting has been signed by the Joint Committee:

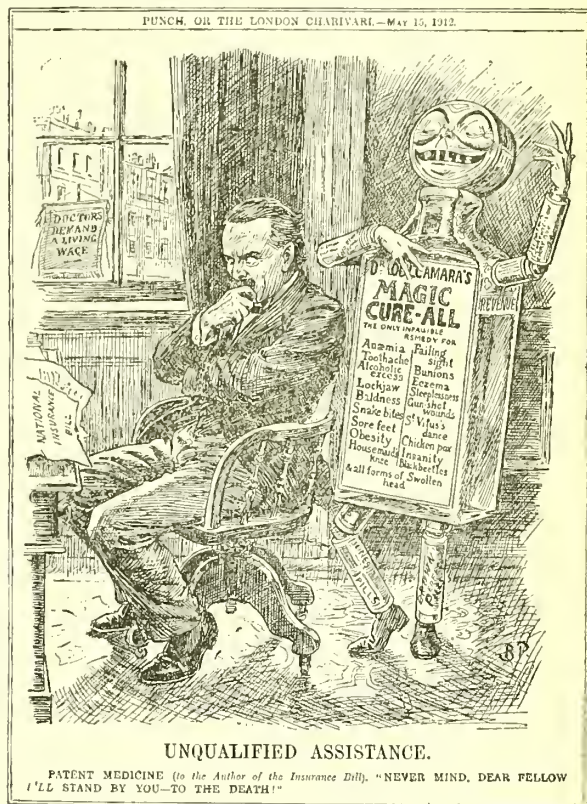
At the opening meeting on Friday, May 10, of the Advisory Committee appointed under the National Insurance Act, 1911, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that a sub-committee had been appointed by the Commissioners whose duty it would be to investigate, and collect information as to, the conditions of remuneration prevailing in general medical practice throughout the United Kingdom.

The Commissioners desire it to be known generally that they will welcome information or representations from medical or other associations or persons who are prepared to submit statements of fact or to tender evidence on this question which may assist the sub-committee in their investigations.

Concurrently with the consideration of the special question of remuneration by the above-mentioned sub-committee, the Commissioners will consider, in conjunction with

the Advisory Committee, the regulations required to be framed for the general administration of medical benefit under the Act; and they will be glad to receive information from any persons who may be in a position to supply it as to local conditions of practice which may be of service to the Commissioners in framing the regulations.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Sub-committee on Medical Benefits, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.



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Questions in Parliament.

MEDICAL-BENEFIT EQUIVALENT.

In the House of Commons on May 9 Mr. Masterman stated, in reply to Mr. F. Hall, that if medical benefit is suspended the Act provides that the insured persons will receive its actuarial equivalent—i.e., in the case of men 9d. for every 4d. contributed by them in respect of medical benefit, and in the case of women 8d. for every 3d. so contributed.

CHEMISTS AND THE ACT.

In the House of Commons on Monday, May 13, Mr. Cooper asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer the following questions:

(1) If the Government or the Insurance Commissioners have yet determined the amount to be paid to chemists for medicine, drugs, and appliances under the National Insurance Act; if so, what is the amount per each insured person; what is the definition of what a chemist has to supply for this sum; (2) if it is now the intention of the Government to allow, or if it has agreed to allow, doctors to do their own dispensing; (3) if the proposed payment of 6s. per head of insured persons for medical attendance will be increased, will chemists still receive 1s. 6d. per head of insured persons, and will that sum be provided by the doctors or by the Insurance Fund.

Mr. Masterman replied, in answer to all three questions, that matters connected with the administration of medical benefit are being considered in conference with the medical representatives on the Advisory Committee, and he could make no statement at present as to the result of these deliberations.

Duties of Employers.

The rights and obligations of employers under the National Insurance Act are not well understood generally because the Act is so voluminous, and interest has been centred so much upon the fresh outlay which it will incur to employers that attention has not been given to the minutiae. We therefore welcome the book of Mr. William Annan, C.A., on "The Duties of Employers," which he has published through Messrs. William Hodge & Co., 12 Bank Street, Edinburgh (230 pp., 2s. 6d. net). This deals with health insurance in the first part and unemployment insurance in the second, and sets forth very clearly the obligations and what has to be done. About the time the Act is due to come into operation each employer, says Mr. Annan, should prepare lists of his employes, showing those who are or are not insurable and those to whom the ordinary contributions do not apply. Forms are given in an appendix for the lists—in fact, there are half-a-dozen different kinds—and a useful table showing the contributions per calendar week payable by employer and employé. Hints are given in regard to the bookkeeping and other accountancy arising out of the changed conditions, as regards the most economical methods of payment, special stress being laid upon all points that concern employers. The full text of the National Insurance Act is given in the Appendix, with a fair index to the author's introductory matter.

WESTMINSTER WISDOM.

The Week in Parliament.

REGISTRATION OF APOTHECARIES.

We are informed that a Bill to secure the registration of apothecaries, conferring the right to use a distinctive title, is being drafted by the Society of Apothecaries.

THE POSITION OF WAREHOUSE BOYS.

The Home Office Departmental Committee which has been appointed to investigate the conditions of labour of boys employed in warehouses and van-boys will meet for the taking of evidence on May 23 and 24.

MR. GLYN-JONES AND REPETITION SPEECHES.

Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones was one of scores of M.P.s who were bored almost to distraction by the repetitions of speakers on the motion of the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, and he put a question to the Speaker in regard to the matter, substantially asking him if he could not interfere to prevent repetition. Mr. Speaker, in a very dignified manner, told the hon. member that the rule of the House providing for interference in the case of repetition was intended for an entirely different purpose—namely, when a single member uses repetition for the purpose of wasting the time of the House.

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IN INDIA.

Mr. H. W. Forster, M.P., asked the Under-Secretary for India in the House of Commons on Wednesday, May 15, whether the Government of India has approved the scheme drawn up by Surgeon-General C. P. Lukis, K.C.S.I., for the formation of a service of medical women in India, and, if so, whether the scheme will come into operation.—Mr. Montagu replied that the answer to the first question was in the negative. The Indian Government has under consideration a scheme for the formation of a Women's Indian Medical Service which was submitted to the Secretary of State by certain ladies interested in the practice of medicine, but it has not yet expressed its opinion upon it.

BOYCOTT BY THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, May 15, Mr. Handel Booth, M.P., asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he is aware of the facts relating to the death of Dr. Richards, of Winkleigh, North Devon; and what steps he proposes to take for the protection of medical men who are loyal to the State and take similar work under the Insurance Act of last year; and what provision it is intended to make to compensate any doctors and their families who, by taking contracts under the Act, incur hostility of the local branch of their trade-union.—The

Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that his attention had been called to facts relating to Dr. Richards's death as reported in the Press. He was unable to state what course of action might be thought desirable in circumstances which, he trusted, would not arise, and added that he could not take action under the Insurance Act in respect to the above case.

[It is alleged that Dr. Richards, having taken a public appointment on terms not approved by the British Medical Association, was professionally ostracised by order of the British Medical Association. As a result he was over-worked and died. The Medical Secretary of the Association denies the ostracism.]

THE WORKING OF THE SHOPS ACT.

Replying to Mr. Newton in the House of Commons on Thursday, May 9, Mr. McKenna stated that if a private member introduces a Bill for the purpose of removing the grievance of waiters and waitresses in refreshment houses by substituting two shorter weekly breaks at more convenient times of the day in the place of the half-holiday of Section 1, the Government will be prepared to consider it favourably. Steps are being taken to introduce such a Bill.

Mr. Harry Lawson asked the Home Secretary in the House of Commons on Monday, May 13, whether he has received any complaints as to the working of the Shops Act; if so, to what defects the complaints have pointed; and whether he intends to introduce legislation to repeal or amend the Act.—Mr. McKenna replied that the Shops Act has been in operation for a fortnight only, and it is obviously too early to attempt to form any estimate of its working and effects. While he has received a large number of inquiries as to the application of the Act, actual complaints are very few indeed; the only important representations that have been made to him are those from the refreshment and licensed victualling trade.

Replying to the Earl of Plymouth in the House of Lords on Tuesday, May 14, Lord Ashby St. Legers stated that it is not within the province of a Minister or a Department to interpret an Act of Parliament; but he thought that the sale of pictures in an art exhibition, to the advantage of the proprietors, comes within the definition of retail trade, and is subject to the provisions of the Act relating to closing orders.

BANKRUPTCY LAW REFORM.

The Government Bill to reform the existing bankruptcy laws passed through Committee in the House of Lords on Tuesday, May 14. In Clause 3, which makes it a criminal offence for a person who is bankrupt for the second time not to have kept proper books during the preceding two years, Lord Hollenden moved an amendment to make failure to keep accounts punishable in a first bankruptcy, thus making the clause applicable to the wilful destruction of books.

The Earl of Granard, for the Board of Trade, opposed the amendment, which was eventually withdrawn.

In Clause 4, which makes gambling or any rash speculation unconnected with the bankrupt's business a punishable offence, the Marquess of Salisbury complained that the language was not sufficiently clear, and the Lord Chancellor promised that before the next stage of the Bill a more concise form of words should be drafted.

On Clause 5, which relates to undischarged bankrupts obtaining credit, an amendment was accepted providing that the name in which a person has been adjudged bankrupt shall be deemed to be his true name, and any other name to be an assumed one.

On Clause 13, which renders void payments made by a bankrupt within two years under a marriage settlement unless he can prove that at the time of the payment he was solvent, Lord Salisbury moved an amendment limiting the operation of the clause to settlements made within two years of the bankruptcy.

Lord Haldane said the object of the clause was to provide a remedy against gross frauds often perpetrated by means of marriage settlements.

The amendment was withdrawn, the Lord Chancellor inviting Lord Halsbury to suggest another form of words prior to the Report stage.

TRADE NOTES.

"SILENT SALESMANSHIP" is the title of a brochure issued by the National School of Salesmanship, 36 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C. It is described as a practical guide to increased sales, profits, and earnings. The methods by which these are brought about are taught in a course of training given by the School.

AMERICAN SPECIALITIES.—The American Drug-stores Company, 24 Orange Street, Haymarket, London, W.C., has just published a new edition of the wholesale price-list of American and English proprietary articles. The list consists of over fifty-eight pages, and contains many items not to be found in lists of proprietary medicines.

UNICAL HEAD COLOGNE.—Messrs. H. Brönley & Co., Ltd., Acton Vale, London, W., inform us that they are the manufacturers of this preparation, to which reference was made in the *C. & D.* last week. It is made in their factory at Acton Vale from the recipe of the old Cologne firm, Johann Maria Farina (Dr. E. Meitzen), which they have acquired.

"KEEP ON KEEPING ON" is stated by Messrs. Bourne, Johnson & Latimer, 34 and 35 Farnival Street, London, E.C., to be a good motto for business men and others. We agree. They put the motto on a concise catalogue of a few saleable lines suitable for the spring and autumn trade, which is prefaced by a portrait of Mr. Edwin Johnson, the veteran head of the firm, whose interesting reminiscences and this portrait were one of the features of our Jubilee issue.

WAIT-AND-SEE PROPRIETARY, 13-14 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C., are publishing a clever transformation-card showing a figure of Mr. Asquith, with the wording "His favourite Insurance Pill. Make it a Home Rule always to have a box in the house." On pulling down a tag another picture is revealed of a box of scattered Wait-and-See Liver-pills, and the words "A Box of Blessings." Chemists who are interested in this and would like the cards for distribution should write to the above address.

GREENWICH LEMONADE was introduced a year or two ago by the Greenwich Lemonade Co., 209 Trafalgar Road, Greenwich, and the pharmacist at the back of it has made it a success. Its business possibilities in hot weather are proved by the fact that one retailer sold 1,500 packets at 2½d. in three days. The company are now offering to send six dozen and a window-display to any retailer who sends them a P.O. or cheque for 10s. 9d. Their new poster (two gnomes holding a big lemon between them) attracts without fail.

SANTAL "CAPSULETTES" is the title given by Messrs. H. E. Stevenson & Co., wholesale export druggists and manufacturing chemists, 122 Great Suffolk Street, London, S.E., to small globular capsules containing English distilled oil of East Indian sandalwood. The capsules are put up in a wide-mouthed bottle, and the wrapper is distinctive and is registered, the whole package being attractive and of the style which readily sells. The capsules are specially adapted for export, and Messrs. H. E. Stevenson & Co. invite inquiries from buyers at home and abroad.

"OLIVAL" SOAP.—Mr. William Jones, 17 East Street Buildings, Manchester Square, London, W., some time ago took up the agency for a pure Castile soap made by Compañía Anglo-Española del Jabon "Olival," Malaga, and it has acquired a considerable measure of popularity, especially among people who appreciate the advantages in complexion preservation and protection of a pure olive-oil soap, as "Olival" is, analysis having proved this fact. The soap, which is pure white, is made in oval tablets, and is nicely packed in boxes of three tablets to retail at 1s. 6d. Wholesale prices can be obtained from Mr. Jones on application.

THE PILL-GUESSING COMPETITION instituted by Messrs. Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., at this year's Chemists' Exhibition attracted nearly 2,000 entries. The guesses at the number of pills in the vase (which contained 19,891 pills) were from one thousand to two millions, but over 75 per cent. of the competitors gave conjectures ranging around

15,000. The first prize, a Harris carrier-cycle, was won by Mr. W. Pitchford, Cotham Hill, Bristol, whose guess was 19,876. The four consolation prizes, each a one-guinea toilet-parcel, have been awarded to Mr. W. Jones, Watford; Mr. D. J. Williams, Croydon; Mr. W. S. Spicer, Dorchester; and Mr. A. Watson, Tooting.

MESSRS. G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD., brush-manufacturers, 75 Farringdon Road, London, E.C., have issued a new tooth-brush price-list, which is produced by their own printing-press. It is well illustrated, and, besides the illustrations, clear and concise specifications are given of each kind of brush—child's, lady's, and gent.'s—with the prices per gross, the manner of packing, and so on. The company make a large variety of tooth-brushes, and not only give scientific attention to dental and oral requirements, but study selling methods and provide chemists with assortments and grades to meet different classes of trade. Any of our subscribers can assure themselves on this point by communicating with the firm and getting a copy of the price-list.

EURESOL.—We have mentioned the efficacy of this compound in the treatment of dandruff. Its addition to most hair-preparations is useful. This is confirmed by Dr. W. Allan Jamieson, of Edinburgh, who, in his "Care of the Skin in Health," says:

Euresol (monacetate of resorein) has the power of lessening the tendency to the formation of seurf or dandruff, and of conserving to a considerable extent the natural tint of the hair when incorporated with eucerine. Twenty grains of euresol, three drachms of sesame oil, and an ounce and a half of eucerine make a suitable blend. It has consistence enough to be readily applied, yet it does not impart any visible greasiness.

Messrs. Knoll & Co., 8 Harp Lane, London, E.C., are the makers of euresol.

PLANTS' PLANTOIDS are booming in the horticultural world. These little green tablets contain the potassium, calcium, and iron salts, as well as the nitrogen and phosphorus, so necessary to plant-life. Their success lies chiefly in the novelty and simplicity of application of the fertilising agent just below the surface of the soil. On watering the plant a continuous supply is given of mineral food by slow solution. Owing to its compact nature the line is one particularly suited to the chemists' business, and pharmacists should not be slow to take an opportunity which has been seized upon by other classes of tradesmen who cater for horticulturists. The sole agents for the drug-trade are Messrs. W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Rawdon, near Leeds, who will be glad to give further particulars on post-card application.

"KRYSYL" DISINFECTANTS.—Messrs. Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd., 174 to 176 Grange Road, Bermondsey, London, S.E., are pushing the sale of their "Krysyl" disinfectants. "Krysyl" is a non-caustic disinfectant of the coal-tar type, which forms a milky emulsion with water, quite free from oily globules. It is thus able to exercise its maximum efficiency. "Krysyl" surgical is apparently more costly, but its higher concentration nullifies the higher price. It has a guaranteed Rideal-Walker efficiency of 16. It gives a perfect emulsion with water, the pinkish colour of which is characteristic. It is particularly suitable for sick-room disinfection. These disinfectants are used in large quantities by municipal corporations throughout the world, and buyers of disinfectants should ask for samples and quotations.

4711 EAU DE COLOGNE.—The Secretary of the P.A.T.A. informs us that some retailers have overlooked the new prices of this popular perfume and toilet-water. We intimated on March 30 that the prices were to be advanced. The original 4-oz. face-value is 2s. 6d., with a minimum of 2s. 2d., and the 2-oz. 1s. 3d. and 1s. 1d. respectively. When Mr. R. J. Reuter, 5-7 Denman Street, Piccadilly Circus, London, W., announced the advance in March, he explained that the proprietors had been obliged to make it consequent on the increased cost of materials. Mr. R. J. Reuter also writes to us saying: "It appears that a good many traders are not fully acquainted with the alterations that took place in some of the sizes on May 1, and as these prices, both wholesale and retail, have been fixed in conjunction with the P.A.T.A. to come into force as

from May 1, it is a pity that some traders should throw away the extra profit we have tried to secure for them by giving them ample time to secure parcels at old prices before the alteration actually took place."

HAY-FEVER THERAPY.—A new method of diagnosing and treating hay-fever has been devised by the department for Therapeutic Inoculation, St. Mary's Hospital, London, which is under the supervision of Sir Almroth E. Wright, F.R.S. Diagnosis and treatment is by means of an extract of the pollen of *Phleum pratense*, the mother extract of the arbitrary strength of 20,000 unit strength containing the extract from 1 gram of pollen in 50 c.c. of water. The hay-fever reaction outfit contains eight capillary tubes of varying dilutions of from 5 to 5,000 unit strengths, each strength being designated by a distinctive colour on the capillary tube. To ascertain a patient's liability to contract hay-fever the contents of the tube with the lowest dilution is instilled into the conjunctival sac of the eye, this operation being conducted on alternate eyes until a distinct reaction (indicated by congestion of the conjunctiva) is obtained. If no reaction is given with 5,000 unit strength the patient is considered immune to hay-fever. To induce immunity "Pollaccine" or pollen vaccine is injected under the skin in doses of one-third of the strength which just produces the ophthalmic-reaction; thus, if this be the 15-unit strength a dose of 1 c.c. of 5-unit strength, or more conveniently $\frac{1}{4}$ c.c. of 20-unit strength, is administered. This dose is repeated every ten to fourteen days during the season when hay-fever is not prevalent; but the dose is reduced and repeated every five days when hay-fever is rife. The progress of immunisation is checked by recourse to the ophthalmic-reaction. The price of the hay-fever reaction outfit is 10s. 6d. The remedy "Pollaccine" is supplied in three strengths, in bulbs of about 1 c.c. at 2s. 6d. per bulb, the medium strength being the one most generally required. It is also supplied in bottles of 25 c.c. at 25s. per bottle. Capillary tubes of pollen-extract are also supplied separately in packages of two or of twelve tubes of any one strength at 2s. and 10s. 6d. per package respectively.

EXTRACT. ALNI LIQ. CONC.—The fresh leaves of the common alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) are a very old remedy, as most of the alders are, especially as a tonic and astringent. Some years ago Dr. Underwood Gray, of Wimpole Street, London, W., had the opportunity of studying the effects of the leaves upon cancerous growths, and he reported very favourably upon it in an article communicated to "The Medical Magazine" of May 1907, and the observations then made have been confirmed in two publications since. In his first article Dr. Gray said:

"The particular preparation of alnus I used was a decoction or liquid extract made from the leaves, where one pound weight of leaves was represented by one hundred and eighty ounces of decoction. For keeping purposes it had to be concentrated, and spirit added, when I called it extract, alni liq. I have tried other preparations, both of alnus glutinosa—*c.g.*, a decoction made from the bark—and of the alnus niger, but have not obtained such good results as from the preparation quoted. The doses used have varied from one drachm to two ounces, but the majority of the effects were the result of half-ounce doses, attained gradually from one or two drachms at the commencement and given three times a day."

Mr. J. Primer, 302 Essex Road, London, N., makes a speciality of this preparation, and has been manufacturing it for over twelve years. About six years ago he laid down special plant for its manufacture, and in a season he handles as much as 4 tons of the fresh leaves in making liquid extract. Mr. Primer has also gradually improved his process, so that the extract that he now makes is ten times stronger than the preparation mentioned in Dr. Gray's 1907 article, and the dose of it is 6 to 48 minims or more. The liquid extract is a limpid liquid, the colour of dark sherry, and is put on the market at 12s. per lb.—compared with 6s. still commonly charged for the liquid extract of one-tenth the strength. There is a demand for it in all parts of the Kingdom, as well as from the continent of Europe, Canada, New Zealand, and India, where it is used for

cancerous growths. Mr. Primer will be glad to answer inquiries regarding the extract.

MESSRS. JULES LANG & SONS, bottle-manufacturers, etc., have completed the transference of their London offices and warehouses to Charlton Works, Charlton Street, Islington, N. The union of the two departments under one roof has greatly simplified dealing with orders. The warehouse, a photograph of which is reproduced here, is admirably adapted for the rapid handling of crates. This is a big light and airy building, with a glass roof and concreted floor. There is also a gallery surrounding the structure. Lorries gain access to the exterior of the building by a passage, and their loads are removed by



A GLIMPSE OF LANG'S WAREHOUSE.

an electrically operated transporter, which runs the full width of the warehouse. The ease with which a crate can be placed in any part of the warehouse has resulted in a great diminution in breakages. Another innovation is the institution of a separate department for unpacking crates of druggists' bottles, screw-capped pomades, tube-bottles, etc., and parceling in small lots. This enables small orders to be despatched the same day as received, and chemists will find the special list for this department of profitable interest to them. The reorganisation of the offices has also led to many improvements being effected, these including the institution of a fine show-room.

THE imports of chemicals and pharmaceutical products into Argentina during 1911 were valued at 12,178,274 pesos, against 11,496,796 pesos in 1910. [Peso (gold)=4s.]

A BRAZILIAN HOUSE.—The firm of Dutra, Sons & Co., manufacturing chemists, 28 St. Miguel Street, Bahia, who obtained honourable mention in the Brazilian section of the Turin Exhibition, consists of three partners—Colonel Antonio Dutra Da Silva, José Dutra Da Silva, and Captain Alexandre Dutra Da Silva. The specialties of the house are American hair-tonic and Febroline, a fever remedy.

SODIUM NITRATE.—In his pamphlet on "Nitrate Facts and Figures" for 1912 (published by Effingham Wilson), Mr. A. F. Brodie James, F.S.S., states that the outstanding feature of the nitrate situation during the past year has undoubtedly been the marked increase in consumption, which now approximates supply, and if all the hopes presently entertained concerning demand are only partially fulfilled, we should witness, in the not distant future, something that may correctly be described as a "shortage." For production remains practically stationary round 4,600,000 quintals per month, and the threatened increase of output from the erection of new maquinas has not yet matured. It is, in fact, questionable whether the necessary amount of labour will be forthcoming to enable supplies to be augmented, but a point that must not be overlooked is that any competition for it will assuredly raise its market value, and consequently the cost-price of production. This has already increased, owing to greater expense of fuel and other causes, but the higher price now prevailing for nitrate has more than offset the disadvantage, and the present margin of profit is expected to widen. The expectation appears distinctly reasonable, if the present statistical position is carefully studied.

"C. & D. Diary" Competition.

Colonial and Foreign Vote.

The questions which we annually submit to our subscribers in the *Diary* competition have elicited a good response from overseas, and, as on former occasions, the opinions expressed are as diverse as they are interesting. In answer to the question as to what is the best-liked page advertisement, choice has fallen on the Semreh Self-fixing Bottle-capping Works (p. 153). W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd. (p. 469) are a good second, after which three firms tie for the third place—Newball & Mason (p. 59), Kepler Malt Products (p. 146), and Stevenson & Howell, Ltd. (p. 9). For the fourth place W. Martindale (p. 257) and John Strange Winter (p. 65) also tie. In another category fall M. Beetham & Son, W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Fellows' Syrup, Fletcher's Liquors, Glaxo, Howards & Sons, Ltd., Maw, Son & Sons, and Thermogene. The most artistic advertisement is the series of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. (pp. 163-170). Then follow Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (pp. 143-149), W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd. (p. 469), Stevenson & Howell, Ltd. (p. 9), and Ford, Shapland & Co. (p. 31) in the order named. The best business-producing advertisement is also adjudged to be Allen & Hanburys (pp. 163-170). A considerable hiatus follows between this and the second place, for which three firms make a tie; these are Semreh caps, A. & F. Pears, Ltd., and Burroughs Wellcome & Co. For third place two firms—Daisy, Ltd., and J. H. Smith & Co.—also tie. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., are again the favourite house among *Diary* advertisers, with Burroughs Wellcome & Co. second, and Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., third. For the fourth place there is a dead-heat between The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Parke, Davis & Co., and the Alliance Drug and Chemical Co. Among the announcements that are missed are those of May, Roberts & Co., J. Gosnell & Co., Ashton & Parsons, Bovril, Dakin Bros., Duerdain & Sainsbury, Gehe & Co., Heine & Co., Jeancard et fils, Johnson & Johnson, Grimault & Co., May & Baker, Meggeson & Co., W. C. Ross & Co., E. Rimmel, Odol, and Whitall, Tatum & Co. A New Zealand subscriber writes that he deals only with advertisers in the *Diary*, and others have no favourite house not advertising in the *Diary*.

The Prizewinners.

No competitor succeeded in answering the five questions correctly, but three were able to get four answers right. We accordingly award these competitors 10s. 6d. each. They are:

Mr. B. A. ATWELL, Australian Drug Co., Ltd., Sydney, New South Wales.

Mr. W. NAPIER BINGHAM, c/o Sharland & Co., Wellington, New Zealand.

Mr. LENNOX TICE, River Qui, Barre, Alberta, Canada.

To four others who answered three questions correctly we award 5s. each. They are:

Mr. J. DUNCAN, Grosvenor Street, South Yarra, Victoria, Australia.

Mr. C. R. J. GLOVER, 165 Gilles Street, Adelaide, South Australia.

Mr. W. E. GRIFFITH, chemist, Queenstown, Cape Colony. Captain FRANK MORTIMER, Salvation Army Dispensary, Bareja, Gujarat, India.

It may be mentioned that this competition is treated distinct from the Home Competition. As a matter of interest we append the two sets of favourites:

Home.	Colonial.
1. Best-liked page, B. W. & Co., p. 145.	1. Semreh, p. 153.
2. Most artistic advt., Bush, p. 489.	2. A. & H., pp. 161-170.
3. Best business advt., A. & H., pp. 161-170.	3. Ditto.
4. Favourite House, A. & H.	4. Ditto.
5. Do. (not advertising) May, Roberts & Co.	5. May, Roberts & Co.

Synthetic Sentences.

It is appropriate to award at the same time the prizes for sentences which we asked readers to form with words

selected from the advertisements in the *Diary*. We have published a number of these. The following are six which are considered to be worthy of

HALF-GUINEA PRIZES.

Efficient light for the window is one very important subject which chemists should make a speciality.

By Mr. G. L. AUSTIN, Hounslow, who picked his words from pp. 246, 550, 247, 249, 33, 35, 156, 135, 139, 157, 321, 299, 322, 9, 15, and 30.

Give to the world the best you have and the best will come back to you.

By Mr. F. W. BROOM, 36 Fore Street, Devonport, the words being from pp. 34, 29, 162, 523, 161, 530, 476, 474, 512, 471, 110, 91, 136, 505, 101, and 151.

Before shelving that idea of yours, see if there is a fortune in it by advertisement.

By Mr. M. COOPER, 367 Great Chatham Street, Manchester. The words will be found on pp. 289, 23, 66, 21, 70, 89, 103, 19, 329, 331, 94, 34, 45, 43, 52, and 566.

Advertising experts attract attention because business pharmacists appreciate popular and reliable specialities which guarantee satisfactory profits.

By Mr. H. KEEN, 5 Cheap Street, Bath, who found the words on pp. 15, 30, 35, 51, 53, 60, 114, 90, 79, 295, 97, 117, 119, 52, 14, and 150.

Only sound materials, good workmanship, prompt attention, moderate charges, and advertising can secure success in business.

By Mr. G. MORRIS, 59 Frank Street, Smyrna. Words selected from the advertisements on pp. 25, 29, 29, 29, 29, 29, 29, 29, ii, 38, 23, 23, 21, 53, and iii.

Pharmacy is the ideal business for the pharmacist who makes it such by enthusiastic personal attention.

By CHARLES PICKLES, Carlisle, the words being from pp. 21, 21, 23, 23, 35, 21, 21, 21, 21, 59, 62, 120, 122, 144, iii, and 161.

PRIZES OF FIVE SHILLINGS

are also awarded for the following six sentences:

Sound quality goods, up-to-date prices, and expeditious attention to all customers, go far to ensure success.—

H. Armitage (93 Fishergate, Preston).

(Pp. 29, 37, 41, 420, 99, 69, 30, 17, 51, 66, 58, 289, 21, 68, 90, and 41.)

I find your business information invaluable, and by carefully following it have decidedly increased my profits.—

J. Barker (136 Evington Road, Leicester).

(Pp. 114, 101, 17, 566, 566, 423, 33, 8, 325, 6, 116, 118, 249, 424, 114, and 424.)

If you aim at commercial success, you ought to study scientifically THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST advertisements.—

A. S. Griffin (1 Saville Row, Bath).

(Pp. 19, 475, 24, 26, 30, 41, 23, 43, 53, vi, 91, 69, 404, 407, 17, and 566.)

New sources of revenue may be tapped by retail pharmacists by reading thoroughly the *Chemists' Diary*.—G. I. Hughes (7 High Street, Mold).

(Pp. 114, 114, 114, 114, 114, 114, 38, 21, 21, 38, 129, 118, 566, 566, and 566.)

Up-to-date business houses building up a reliable business say they find THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST indispensable.—

G. H. Kaye (Aston House, Bromyard).

(Pp. 23, 62, 92, 111, 111, 99, 304, 309, 321, 331, 438, 566, 566, 566, 566, and 72.)

Drive home this indisputable fact: It pays to pay for advertising in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.—G. Patrick,

jun. (13 Front Street, Consett).

(Pp. 89, 89, 69, 89, 21, 66, 66, 66, 101, 66, 114, 114, 114, 566, 89, and 566.)

OTHER SENTENCES.

How many persons are living on the reputation of the reputation they might have made?—Wm. Domaille (Bristol).

Always good business, and never slack trade, has come from subscription to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.—R. D. Silver (Kettering).

The art of advertising is to attract attention, create and keep up demand for thing advertised.—W. E. Gaze (Highams Park, N.E.).

Ucal, the road to prosperity for chemists who demand best service and who want profitable customers.—C. A. Coles (Clacton-on-Sea).

If modern in your methods you would be.

Study the pages of the *C. & D.*

Geo. C. Law (Plymouth).

Always study THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on scientific and business information, an success will follow.—J. Duncan (South Yarra, Vic.).

Corbyn's refined "Epson's" is specially suitable for dispensing; it is exceptionally clean, and also readily soluble.—*H. C. Meyrick, L.P.S.I. (Dublin).*

Because of its absolutely genuine, essential information, *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* is favourite in pharmacy.—*W. J. Bartlett (Forst Hill).*

Advertising in *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* will further increase your business right through 1912.—*Isabella McAdam (Melbourne, Vic., Australia).*

To chemists in business: "Do not stand still; put on your armour and work the 'Bill.'"—*C. S. Beard (Plymouth).*

Information given in the pages of the *Diary* enables me to buy to the best advantage.—*A. A. Simpson (Sydney, N.S.W.).*

Useful hints always allow money to remain on till top until customer has taken up change.—*C. H. Terry (North Fremantle, Western Australia).*

The *C. & D.* prescribed as a restorative for brain-shattered pharmacists is an efficient and agreeable cure.—*P. M. Wells (Adelaide, South Australia).*

The *Diary* is extra welcome, and it pays the busy up-to-date pharmacist to read it carefully.—*Hugh O. Howling (Norseman, Western Australia).*

Advertising in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* is a sure means of financial success and prosperity.—*S. R. Row, M.A. (Board of Revenue, Madras).*

The pharmacist who studies his customers' requirements as his own will make a successful business man.—*W. Godding (Queenstown, South Africa).*

POISONING FATALITIES.

EIGHT deaths have been reported as a result of taking poison, in two cases in accidental overdose.

Laudanum.—At Keighley, Jane Rodwell (67), widow, died through taking an accidental overdose of this opiate.—At Arnold, Albert Mellors (35) ended his life by taking laudanum. An empty stout-bottle smelling of laudanum was found near deceased. At the inquest, Mr. Uriah Wood, chemist and druggist, 145 Front Street, Arnold, deposed that he sold deceased four pennyworth of laudanum on one occasion and two pennyworth on another. The drug was placed in a blue bottle, properly labelled, and deceased was duly cautioned. Mellors had said that it was wanted for rubbing purposes. He had brought poison-bottles bearing the label of another chemist on each occasion. Witness agreed that the dregs in the stout-bottle smelt strongly of laudanum.

Morphine-poisoning caused the death of Mr. Charles Henry Priestman, chemist and druggist, at Stathern.

Potassium Cyanide.—At the inquiry into the suicidal death of William Thomas Johnson (37), watchman, Broadheath, Altrincham, Dr. Duncan said the symptoms pointed to cyanide-of-potassium poisoning.

Prussic Acid.—James Alexander Ross, M.B., C.M., of Penistone, poisoned himself with this lethal agent.

Strychnine.—During the inquiry at Blaenavon (Mon.) relative to the death of Edward Hughes (34), manager for Messrs. Deakin & Hughes, chemists, 19 Broad Street, Blaenavon, who suffered from insomnia, Dr. Granville Jones, who was called in, stated that he discovered symptoms of strychnine-poisoning. There was a glass found in the shop, which he thought contained strychnine. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by poisoning while of unsound mind.

Sulphonal, taken for sleeplessness by Alice Barbara Newton (41), of Bolton, accounted for her accidental death.

Veronal.—At the inquest upon Blake Duke (50), independent, of Surbiton, whose death was due to coma following veronal-poisoning, the jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity, and expressed the opinion that greater restriction should be placed on the sale of poisons. Deceased had made about forty superficial cuts on his arms and legs. The Coroner said that inquiries had been made at the shop where the drug was purchased, but the proprietor could not trace the sale of it, as so much of it was sold. Dr. Groome, who attended deceased: "Unfortunately." The Coroner: "Quite. It is a deadly poison, and should be treated in the same way as prussic acid. Anyone can buy it as easily as buying a bar of soap, and restrictions ought to be placed on the sale of it." The Coroner added that he had looked up the Poisons Schedule and found that some poisons were scheduled which were not so dangerous as veronal, which should be handled in the manner one would handle a rattlesnake or a mad dog. A Juror: "What is it taken for?" Dr. Groome: "To make you go to sleep." The Coroner: "I was not going to give any gratuitous advice." The Coroner remarked in regard to the jury's rider that "it will have no effect, still we must keep pegging away."

ASSOCIATION AFFAIRS.

Brief Records.

Grimsby Pharmacists' Association.—A general meeting was held at the Oberon Hotel on May 6, the President (Mr. Cor. Willson) occupying the chair. There were also present Messrs. Sneath (Vice-President), H. W. Colley, C. Dewing, R. C. Johnson, F. N. Fletcher, H. Humphrey, W. G. Robinson, E. Sigley, and C. H. Ashton (Hon. Secretary). On the motion of Mr. Humphrey the following resolution was put to the meeting, that: "The members of the above Association protest against certain wholesale houses calling upon grocers and unqualified dealers and selling such things as liquor ammonia, and other drugs, which rightly belong to the careful handling of the pharmacist." Mr. H. W. Colley was selected as a candidate for election to the National Committee on Insurance. The Shops Act was also discussed, and is referred to elsewhere in this issue.

National Union of Assistant Pharmacists.—The agenda has been issued of the fourth annual meeting to be held at the Cobden Hotel, Birmingham, on May 27. Among the subjects to be discussed is the question whether the present branch control of the Union shall continue. A resolution will be submitted confirming the desire for a maximum of sixty hours' employment per week. The question of becoming an "Approved" Society under the National Insurance Act will also be considered, and a resolution submitted that "wherever medicines are compounded or dispensed such place shall be subject to inspection under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, the Weights and Measures Acts, the Pharmacy Acts, or any other regulations governing the sale of drugs. The distribution of medicines to be deemed a sale for the purposes of these Acts." Other motions refer to dispenserships.

An Inaugural Meeting of the North Ayrshire Pharmaceutical Association was held in the George Hotel, Kilmarnock, on Wednesday, May 8. Messrs. Barrie, Boyd, Campbell, Hogg (Cockburn & Co.), McNay, and Wood (Rankin & Borland) (Kilmarnock), Buchanan, Gibson, and Meldrum (Irvine), Fotheringham (Kilbirnie), Gemmell (Ardrossan), Gemmell (Beith), McLeod (Kilwinning), Nicol (Newmilns), and Nicol (Stevenston) were present, as well as Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, and Messrs. Guthrie, Lennox, McMillan, and Moir, of Glasgow. Mr. D. McNay presided, constitution and rules were adopted, and the following office-bearers appointed: *President*, Mr. Gemmell, Ardrossan; *Vice-President*, Mr. McNay; *Secretary*, Mr. Boyd; *Treasurer*, Mr. Wood; *Committee of Management*, Messrs. McLeod, Gemmell (Beith), and Nicol. Mr. Hill addressed the meeting on the National Insurance Act.

Northampton County Pharmacists' Association.—The Pharmacists' Association of the Administrative County of Northampton was formed at a meeting held in the county town (Kettering) on April 25. Practically all the pharmacies in Kettering, Wellingborough, Rushden, Desborough, Rothwell, Thrapston, Raunds, and Towcester were represented. As the object of the meeting was to take any steps desirable to safeguard pharmacists' interests under the National Insurance Act, the gathering only included those in the administrative county, to which Northampton and Peterborough do not belong. Mr. J. R. Moore was appointed *President*, Mr. J. H. Thursfield *Secretary*, and Messrs. Gant, Hitchman, Payne, Robinson, and Smith an *Executive Committee pro tem*. It was decided to ask the National Insurance Commissioners to allow the Association to nominate one or two members of the County Insurance Committee, and to offer to prepare the local panel of pharmacists.

A Council-meeting of the Incorporated Society of Pharmacy and Drug-store Proprietors of Great Britain was held in Leeds on May 14, Mr. W. Huntrids (President) in the chair. Messrs. Eskriett, Childe, Kirkman, Hutton, Shaw, and Atkinson were also present, with the Secretary (Mr. N. D. Vine). It was decided to hold the annual general meeting on May 22 at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, at 2.30 p.m. In the course of the first annual report, signed by the President, it is stated that during the year a great amount of work has been done in connection with the opening of Lancashire branches, and consequent increase of membership, but by far the greater portion of the work was caused by the Insurance Bill. As a result of the efforts of the Council, the interests of the members under the Act had been safeguarded to a considerable extent. Although the expenses of the past year had been very heavy, a balance of 66l. remains in hand. The Council have felt for a considerable time that representatives of branches should have seats on the Council, and believe that the time has now arrived when this should be carried out.

Dewsbury Pharmacists' Association.—The meeting on May 13 was marked by a presentation to the President (Councillor A. B. Barker, of Heckmondwike), in honour of his recent marriage. The gift, a solid silver flower-holder, was handed over by Mr. W. Blakeley (Birstall), and the President expressed his thanks. The other members present were Messrs. S. N. Pickard (Ossett), R. Broadhead (Batley), J. Rhodes (Mirfield), R. Gledhill and G. N. Gutteridge (Dewsbury), J. Day (Savile Town), and R. J. H. Day (Secretary). Mr. Gledhill was appointed to represent the Association at the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Edinburgh. Mr. Broadhead criticised the "Manchester manifesto" regarding the Pharmaceutical Council election, and also a letter from Mr. C. B. Allen respecting the representation of pharmacists on local Insurance Committees. Mr. Pickard said it appeared that it was going to be a question of each Association getting representation on the Health Committees. It was agreed to write to the West Riding County Council and other local bodies with reference to the adequate representation of pharmacists on the local Health Committees. A guinea was ordered to be forwarded to the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee on Insurance.

Huddersfield Chemists' Association.—A meeting was held at the Queen Hotel on May 14. Mr. J. B. Wood presiding. There were present Messrs. Walshaw, Russell, West, Sykes, Broadbent, Pickering, France, Spurr, Woolhouse, and Cooper (Secretary). Mr. Broadbent, the teacher of the Pharmaceutical Section at the Huddersfield Technical College, in a paper on *Pharmaceutical Education*, recounted what was being done at the Huddersfield College to provide a course for pharmaceutical students, and said this was quite sufficient to enable students to qualify. He suggested that the Secretary should inquire of all pharmacists carrying on business in the town and district (1) for a list of all youths they have who desire to pass the Preliminary examination in connection with the Pharmaceutical Society; (2) as to whether they will have a vacancy within the next twelve months for an apprentice who has passed or can pass the Preliminary examination; (3) and a list of apprentices or assistants who are in need of instruction for pharmaceutical qualification. This was embodied in a resolution and adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to send the result to the Principal of the Technical College in order that facility might be given to the preparation of the syllabus for the next session.

Chemists' Dental Society. A council-meeting was held at the offices of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on May 9. There were present Mr. J. H. Tasker (President), Mr. E. Brownbill (Vice-President), Mr. J. O. Stringer (Treasurer), Mr. W. Meakin (Hon. Secretary), Mr. J. F. Dickenson (Mansfield), Mr. W. T. Fuge (High Wycombe), Mr. G. F. Godson (Old Basford), Mr. Benson Harries (Newport, Mon.), and Mr. K. Nixon (Hinckley). The minutes of the previous meeting were taken as read. Mr. Meakin announced that owing to his recent illness he felt himself unable to devote sufficient time to the duties of Secretary, and therefore desired to resign that office after the annual meeting. The resignation was accepted with regret, and a vote of thanks passed to Mr. Meakin for his services to the Society. The President then proposed that Mr. Benson Harries be elected Hon. Secretary, and this was agreed to. The discussion brought out several useful suggestions, such as the appointment of an organiser and instructor. This matter is to receive the attention of the Council, as also the matter of the design and wording of the proposed membership certificate. Mr. Dickenson and Mr. Godson were appointed auditors. The draft of the annual report of the Council was submitted and approved. The names of the following seven retiring councillors were determined by lot: Messrs. Barrett, Dickenson, Fuge, Harries, Meakin, Stringer, and Tasker. These are eligible for re-election. The annual meeting is to be held on May 30.

Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association.—The annual meeting was held at the Victoria Station Hotel on May 15. Mr. F. Ross Sergeant (Vice-President) presided, and among those present were Messrs. W. Gill, H. Brown, C. E. Reynolds, A. E. Boilby, H. C. Prince, H. P. Middleton, C. F. Carr, D. Ellis, E. W. Witchurch, J. O. Teale, and E. E. Dickenson. The Council's report as read was adopted, and the Treasurer's balance-sheet, showing a balance of 131s., was received. The election of officers and committee then took place as follows: *President*, Alderman R. FitzHueh, J.P.; *Vice-President*, Mr. C. F. Carr; *Treasurer*, Mr. A. Middleton; *Secretaries*, Messrs. T. Freeman and E. E. H. Turton; *Committee*, Messrs. A. E. Boilby, W. Gill, H. P. Middleton, G. J. R. Parkes, S. H. Plattin, H. C. Prince, C. E. Reynolds, T. Wilson; *Auditors*, Messrs. D. Ellis and E. E. Dickenson. Messrs. C. F. Carr and H. C. Prince were chosen as delegates to the British Pharmaceutical Conference. The following were elected members: Mr. H. W. Austin, 25 Dryden Street; Mr.

Franklin Slight, Colwick Road. It was decided that a picnic be held during the summer, and a Picnic Committee was appointed, consisting of the Executive Committee with Mr. Sergeant and Mr. Plattin. The incoming Council was instructed to take steps to obtain a more general observance of early closing among pharmacists in the city. Mr. Gill made a protest against the sale of patents regardless of profit, and votes of thanks were passed to the officers for their services during the past session.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.—The thirty-fifth session was brought to a close with the annual general meeting held at 73 Newman Street, London, W., on May 9. Mr. Naylor (President) presided over a moderate attendance. The voting for the Council of next session resulted in the election of the following: Messrs. F. Naylor, P. B. Phillips, W. P. Styles, A. R. Arrowsmith, M. Daniels, A. Haigh, F. W. Crossley-Holland, W. Roberts, E. Thompson, E. H. Brittain, A. Barbour, G. A. Tocher, W. B. Faraday, and H. Grange. The literary and financial reports, presented by Mr. Styles and Mr. Phillips respectively, showed that the membership had increased by 49 per cent. The attendance at the meetings had also been better. The chief functions (dinner, dance, and reunion) all resulted in substantial balances. Despite heavy expenses, there was a credit balance of 67, 18s. on the year's working. The reports were adopted unanimously. The Essay prize was awarded to Mr. E. H. Brittain, and the Practical prize to Mr. P. B. Phillips, who each received a silver medal, presented by the Association, a cheque for 5*l.* and a copy of Remington's "Pharmacy," presented by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Each gentleman suitably acknowledged his award. Mr. Phillips presented his copy of Remington's "Pharmacy" to the Association, as he had received a copy in the previous year's Essay competition. The President, in his valedictory address, reviewed the work of the session, expressing satisfaction at the success which had been achieved. He referred in appreciative terms to the zeal of the Secretaries (Mr. Styles and Mr. Phillips). Mr. Crossley-Holland proposed in eulogistic terms a vote of thanks to the retiring Chairman, which was carried with hearty cheers. A vote of thanks to the scrutineers and auditors concluded the work of the session.

Bath Pharmaceutical Association.—A meeting was held on May 9, when a lecture was given by Dr. C. J. Whitby entitled *The Doctor and the Pharmacist*. This dealt mainly with the National Insurance Act and its bearings upon the two chief departments of the healing art. The question was discussed of dispensing by doctors and prescribing by chemists, and the time foretold when doctors will be doctors and pharmacists will be pharmacists; not rivals and competitors, but loyal allies and co-operators. He thought the attitude of pharmacists to the National Insurance Act far too optimistic, stating that if German pharmacists are dissatisfied with 3*s.* 7*d.* per head per annum, English pharmacists will find it impossible to work at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.*, or even 2*s.* He urged pharmacists to form themselves into a compact, representative, and comprehensive industrial organisation, and suggested the possibility of an alliance with the medical profession in any juncture where their interests so closely allied are threatened. Dr. Whitby referred to the necessity of always using the best drugs obtainable, the modern tendency of medical men to prescribe proprietary preparations, the mischief done by patent medicines, and the indiscriminate traffic in medical prescriptions. He then dealt with the sociological aspect of the relations between doctor and pharmacist, advocating a closer union of all societies which are dependent on one another, and suggesting the establishment of a Medical Guild, to which all members of the medical and pharmaceutical professions, nurses, hospital administrators, surgical-instrument makers, and wholesale druggists could belong. In the discussion which followed Mr. Hallett suggested that prescriptions which it was desired should not be repeated should always be so marked by the prescriber. Messrs. Evans, Wilson, and Norris also joined in the discussion, and Dr. Whitby was accorded a vote of thanks for his lecture.

DEED OF ARRANGEMENT.

Noble, Henry Edward, Long Causeway and 23 New Road, Peterborough, Chemist and Druggist.—Trustee: O. Berry, Monument House, Monument Square, London, E.C. Dated, May 2; filed, May 8. Secured creditors, 42*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 407*l.*; estimated net assets, 192*l.* Among the creditors are: Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd., Hull (19*l.*); D. R. Noble, Loughborough (50*l.*); Blyton, Astley & Co., Manchester (11*l.*); F. A. Nowell, West Kirby (110*l.*).

LEGAL REPORTS.

TRADE LAW.

A Trade Debt.—In the City of London Court on May 14, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., Messrs. A. Kingsley & Co., chemists, 20 Great Winchester Street, E.C., sought to enforce payment of 1*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* for drugs supplied to the defendant, Mr. Laurence Lynch, chemist, trading as the Laurence Drug-stores, 134 Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush.—Plaintiffs' representative said that the defendant had a good business, and there were plenty of customers.—Judge Lumley Smith ordered the defendant to be committed for five days unless he paid the debt next month.

Armorial Bearings.—At the Marlborough Street Police Court, London, on May 14, the proprietor of the Imperial Restaurant, Regent Street, W., was fined two guineas, and 4*s.* costs, for using armorial bearings without a licence. The bearings consisted of a crown and the letters I.R., and were used on writing paper and stamped on some of the chairs. The London County Council took proceedings, and the defence was that the device was used as a trade-mark; but the Magistrate (Mr. Denman) held that a trade-mark could not very well be applied to a restaurant; it must be applied to goods in order to be outside the licence provisions.

Unlicensed Vendor of Dutiable Medicines.—At the Croydon County Bench on May 11, Richard Foster, 80 High Street, Collier's Wood, Merton, was summoned under Section 9 of the Medicine-stamp Act, 1802, for selling a dutiable medicine without having a licence. Mr. R. J. Beattie, of the Solicitors' Department, Customs House, London, prosecuted, and called evidence to prove that the defendant's assistant was officially warned on January 28. Ten days afterwards a bottle of Owbridge's Lung-tonic was sold to an Excise officer. Defendant said he had been negotiating with the authorities to get a licence, but he had gone to the post office in mistake. Hence the delay. A fine of 5*s.*, with 8*s.* 6*d.* costs, was imposed.

Sponge Dispute.—In the City of London Court on May 14, Messrs. Goldhill & Co., sponge merchants, 124 Houndsditch, sued Mr. A. T. Humphrey, 61 East Street, Chichester, for six guineas, sponges supplied in the way of trade. Lewis Goldhill, plaintiffs' traveller, stated that in October he took the order from the defendant for the sponges. They were sent in November on seven days' approval. Some months after the invoice had been received the defendant wrote and said that he did not give any order.—Defendant said that he did not give any order at all. He told the plaintiffs' traveller he did not want any sponges, as he had enough to last him for twelve months. He did not write back when the sponges came because he thought the plaintiffs would call.—Judge Lumley Smith said that, assuming plaintiffs' traveller had played a trick on him, the defendant had lent himself to it by not writing back as soon as the sponges came.—Defendant: "But if they send you sponges at 5*s.* they will always take 2*s.* 6*d.* for them."—Goldhill said he left a copy of the order with the defendant.—Defendant said that was untrue.—Judge Lumley Smith believed it was merely a try-on to get an order, and that the defendant never gave an order; but he ought to have sent back the sponges at once. Judgment for the defendant, with costs.

Swiftsure Foot-cure.—At the Redhill County Court, before Judge Mackarness, on May 9, Wm. James Freeland, Earlsbrook Road, Redhill, sued Messrs. May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., of Clerkenwell Road, London, manufacturing chemists, for 6*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, being the balance of a sum due on account of goods sold and delivered. Mr. Horace Douglas (instructed by Mr. T. Bacon Phillips, solicitor, Redhill) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. S. Jones for the defendants. It appeared that on June 27, 1910, plaintiff saw Mr. Webb, of the defendant company, *re* the sale of "Swiftsure" foot-rot cure in Ireland, and a consignment on sale or return was sent, the value of the goods being 19*l.* 10*s.* The arrangement was not that the defendants' warehouse at Dublin should be witness's depot, but the sale or return terms applied only to the first consignment, and not to repeat orders. This the plaintiff stated in evidence; also that he refused to take back the goods. Mr. Jones: And you sue them as being sold. Mr. Ashley Webb, managing director of May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., said the plaintiff stated he would introduce "Swiftsure" to the trade and on those conditions witness allowed him to send a supply to Dublin, but he (witness) gave no order. All the goods at Dublin were of the original consignment, and none of the repeat order, and he would be pleased that plaintiff should have these. His Honour said it was not a very easy case to decide, but on the whole he thought judgment must be for the plaintiff.

Although the word "agency" was used in two letters which had been put in from the plaintiff, nevertheless the contract was clearly one of sale or return. The distinction attempted to be set up between the two classes of goods, those originally consigned and those admittedly bought by the defendants, was not conclusive to his mind. Under the circumstances, and in view of the law correctly put to him by the plaintiffs' counsel, there must be judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

Acceptance of Deeds of Arrangement.—In the City of London Court on May 13, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., the case of *Boyes v. Stiebich* was disposed of, raising a point of some interest in reference to deeds of arrangement. Plaintiffs sued the defendant for 30*l.*, goods supplied in the way of trade. The defence was that the plaintiffs were bound to accept a deed of arrangement which had been entered into by which they would have to take a composition of 5*s.* in the pound. Plaintiffs' case was that in November 1910 the amount sued for was due from the defendant, who called a meeting of his creditors. The creditors expressed their willingness to take a composition of 6*s.* 8*d.* in the pound if it was secured. The security could not be found, and then a cash composition of 5*s.* in the pound was brought forward. Plaintiffs had never signed the deed of arrangement which it now appeared had been executed. Defendant had not paid the composition within the fourteen days stipulated in the deed, and therefore if the plaintiffs had given their consent to the deed unintentionally they were not bound by it, because the defendant had not carried out his part of it by paying the composition provided for. The defendant's solicitor said it was the plaintiffs' duty to call and collect the composition from his office, and that it was not the practice for the debtor's advisers to inform the creditors that they could have the composition upon calling at his office.—Mr. Blandford, an accountant, who acted for several of the creditors, said he had never before heard it even suggested that the creditors had to go and fetch or collect the dividend, and that his practice was always to acquaint the creditors that the composition would be sent as soon as they had signed the necessary receipt.—Judge Rentoul said he thought it was the debtor's duty to call on the creditors and pay the composition, and not for the creditors to have to go and ask for it.—Mr. Morle, defendant's counsel, said the plaintiffs were endeavouring to get an advantage over the other creditors, all of whom had taken their 5*s.* in the pound.—Judge Rentoul said he certainly did not like that part of the case, and, while he did not think it fair that the plaintiffs should get four times more than the other creditors were having, he did not like the idea of saying the plaintiffs should have nothing. The point was a most interesting one, and the case would very likely go to the House of Lords. He suggested that the plaintiffs should compromise the matter and take the 5*s.* in the pound, and that the parties should divide the costs. That course was adopted, and the litigation terminated.

High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

COSLETT ANTI-RUST SYNDICATE.

A claim by the Coslett Anti-Rust Syndicate, Ltd., Temple Courts, Temple Row, Birmingham, for an injunction restraining Mr. Donald William Lennox, Stirling Works, Coventry, from infringing their letters patent No. 8667 of 1906 in respect of an invention relating to the treatment of iron and steel to prevent oxidation or rusting, was before Mr. Justice Neville in the Chancery Division on May 10.

Mr. Colefax, for the plaintiff, said he was also seeking to restrain the defendant from breaches of covenants in an agreement of December 1907 to give the plaintiff company quiet enjoyment of the patent and to communicate the discovery of any improvements. The defendant was at one time associated with Mr. Thomas Watts Coslett [chemist and druggist] and Mr. Arthur Bruce Moore in the ownership of the patent, and the covenants in question were contained in a deed by which they assigned the patent to the plaintiff company. The defendant had also been a director of the company, but at the time of the alleged infringements he was carrying on business at Coventry in the name first of the Coventry Anti-Rust (Coslett Process) and Enamelling Co., and later as Coventry Anti-Rust Syndicate. In defence, an alleged licence was set up resulting from a verbal agreement with Mr. Coslett.

Mr. Justice Neville said that point must be disposed of first.

Mr. Lennox was called, and while giving evidence Mr. Colefax called that Mr. Moore's name was not mentioned in the defence, and the action was adjourned for the pleadings to be amended, Mr. Walter, K.C., for the defendant, stating that he had a complete answer to the action on the question of licence.

CARDIFF CHEMIST'S CONTEMPT.

In the Chancery Division on May 10 a further application was made to Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady for the release of Morgan W. James, chemist and druggist, of Claire Place, Cardiff, and Llanelly, who had been committed to prison for contempt in not complying with an order made by his Lordship in the action of the Quinine Bitters Manufacturing Co. v. James. The facts have been fully reported in previous issues.

Mr. Slater now said that since the previous application ten days ago, the defendant had filed an affidavit, and in accordance with the suggestion made on that occasion he had brought into court 1,200 price-lists and other documents relating to the Llanelly business, which were all he had in his possession containing any reference to the name of Gwilym Evans. With regard to a second lot of documents, which included postcards and billheads, the defendant submitted that they did not contain any reference to Gwilym Evans, and that as there was no order of court forbidding him to trade in Llanelly or forbidding him to use the name "United Laboratories," Llanelly, he ought not to be required to give them up. They were necessary to him for the carrying on of his business, and he submitted there was nothing injurious in his using them. He only employed two girls at the Cardiff place for packing, and he had a room at Llanelly where he kept goods and did packing.

Mr. Byrne, for plaintiffs, said his clients had not had an opportunity of answering the affidavit of the defendant. The statement in the affidavit that the billheads and labels had not been objected to was not accurate.

Mr. Slater having replied, his Lordship pointed out that the defendant's statement was untrue; he has no laboratories at Llanelly. After further remarks from Mr. Slater,

His Lordship said: "The defendant seems not to be desirous of acting honestly. He tries to justify his action, and puts in large type 'United Laboratories' and places Llanelly first."

Mr. Slater offered to give an undertaking to deliver up everything unconditionally, and asked his Lordship to release the defendant thereupon.

His Lordship said defendant must make an affidavit offering to do what in his affidavit he said he ought not to be forced to do. The motion would stand over until Wednesday, to give the defendant an opportunity of making such an affidavit, and the labels in court would be delivered up to the plaintiffs.

The case was again mentioned to Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady on May 15, and after reading what were described by counsel as extraordinary letters written by the defendant, his Lordship ordered his release, and in the course of his judgment made some strong remarks as to the defendant's view of truth.

Mr. Slater, who appeared on the last occasion on behalf of the defendant, said that so far as he was concerned the matter was at a standstill, as he had no instructions in the matter. The defendant objected to counsel appearing on his behalf on account of the expense. There were, however, two extraordinary letters which had been written by the defendant since the last adjournment, and there was also a letter from the Official Solicitor to the solicitors who instructed him (counsel) at the last hearing. A very long letter to the Official Solicitor had been written by the defendant from hospital.

The letters were handed to his Lordship, who read them through and handed them back to counsel.

Mr. Slater said that a further affidavit had been prepared in accordance with the intimation from his Lordship on the last hearing, but the defendant had not sworn it. The Official Solicitor, in his letter to counsel's clients, said that the defendant was "an exceptionally obstinate member of an obstinate race"—(laughter)—and that he seemed to be suffering from some mental aberration

which made it impossible for him to see the gravity of his offence. He (counsel) had tendered the defendant the best advice he could, and could not do anything further in the matter. With regard to the Llanelly labels, defendant's solicitors had made an effort to get into the premises and find the labels, but had been unable to do so.

His Lordship: He must give them up within seven days of his release.

Mr. Byrne (for the plaintiffs) said it was very difficult to know what line to adopt, but he thought he ought to direct his Lordship's attention to what had previously happened. On March 17, 1909, the defendant was imprisoned for six days for breach of an injunction, and he was released on his undertaking to hand over the documents in his possession. He failed to carry out that undertaking until a further motion for his committal was made on April 1, 1909. So far as the plaintiffs were concerned, their past experience showed that if the defendant was released there was unfortunately no reason whatever to believe that he would carry out an undertaking until the Court took further steps to enforce it. In the present case no undertaking was offered that the defendant would comply with the decision of the Court made on the previous application for release, and the defendant showed no signs of desire to do what the Court thought he ought to do to purge his contempt.

His Lordship: Have the prison authorities inquired into the state of his mind?

Mr. Byrne said he had no information as to that, except the communication from the Official Solicitor. The latter might be directed to make some further inquiry into the matter. With regard to defendant's mental state, the facts stated in his letters showed it was more obstinacy than anything else. He seemed to be deliberately attempting to avoid doing that which the Court had intimated was the right thing to do to purge his contempt.

In giving judgment, his Lordship said that in his opinion no good would be gained by keeping the defendant any longer in gaol. He had broken an undertaking given to the Court in the clearest terms, and he seemed to be not only an untruthful man, but to have no appreciation of truth whatever. The defendant was committed for using the name of Gwilym Evans, and he had already given up price-lists and circulars containing a statement that he had previously undertaken not to use at all. Then there were other matters which counsel undertook the defendant should do. He preferred, however, not to put that undertaking in the order he was about to make, but he had taken note of the promise made by the defendant to comply with the order already made, so soon as he was released, and under the circumstances his Lordship said he thought the best thing to do was to order the defendant's discharge from prison. He hoped that in future the defendant would endeavour to comply with the order of the Court and the undertaking he had already given. The defendant must pay the costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF QUININE.

At the Bakewell (Derbyshire) Police Court on May 10, Weston Charles Bagshaw, chemist and druggist, Tideswell, was summoned for selling ammoniated tincture of quinine which the public analyst (Mr. John White, F.I.C.) had certified to be deficient in quinine sulphate to the extent of 90 per cent. and in ammonia to the extent of 60 per cent. Mr. V. R. Cockerton, who appeared for the defendant, tendered a plea of guilty. It was explained that 6 oz. was asked for, and defendant had only 2 oz.; in compounding more he had left some of the preparation in a jug. Discovering this, defendant had tried to find the purchaser, but he had then left the village.

Some discussion took place among the Magistrates as to what is the real standard for drugs like this, and several legal authorities were quoted. Mr. G. G. Baily, who prosecuted, said that the standard of the British Pharmacopœia is the one generally recognised. Evidence as to purchase and analysis having been given.

The Chairman (Mr. Wm. Nixon) remarked that the misfortune was that there did not appear to be any proper standard.

Mr. Baily said that all the cases which had been quoted were perfectly clear to understand. The commercial standard is recognised.

Defendant supported in evidence the explanation given by his solicitor, and an inclusive fine of 30s. was imposed.

TIKTURE OF IODINE.

At the Hull Police Court on May 10, Walls, Chemists, Ltd., 437 Anlaby Road, Hull, were summoned for selling tincture of iodine deficient in alcohol to the extent of 12.5 per cent. Mr. Platts prosecuted for the Corporation, and the defendants were represented by Mr. Thomas Walls, managing director. The purchase of the tincture was made from the defendants' manager, Wm. Frederic Spencer, chemist and druggist. Mr. A. R. Tankard, the City Analyst, proved his analysis. Mr. Walls suggested that the alcohol might have evaporated while waiting for analysis.

Mr. Tankard: "It may, but the iodine would evaporate in the same way." Replying to the defendant, witness said he understood another purchase of tincture of iodine was made at the defendants' Porter Street shop and was not found fault with.

In the witness box Mr. Walls urged that the sample ought to have been put into a stoppered instead of a corked bottle. He said the alcohol might have evaporated while the solution was in the shop. They got the best drugs and paid the best price. Another possible explanation, he said, was that a mistake might have been made when the solution was made up.

A fine of 40s. was imposed.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At the Pontefract West Riding Police Court on May 11, Cyrus Bainbridge, grocer, Hemsworth, was summoned for selling sweet spirit of nitre which was below the B.P. strength. He submitted that he had sold it as he received it, and called Mr. Moorhouse, J.P., wholesale chemist, Wakefield, who said that he sold the article to defendant on March 15, and he thought that between that date and April 10, when the inspector bought his sample, evaporation must have taken place. He did not suppose there was any suggestion that it had been tampered with. He suggested to the Bench, however, that the law had not been complied with.

The Chairman (Mr. W. F. Tempest): I am afraid we can't listen to that; you are not a solicitor, but you are simply giving evidence, and all we want from you is that you sold it to defendant, and that it was pure.—Witness: We are entitled, as the wholesale vendor, to have a copy of the analyst's certificate; by law that must be supplied to us at the time the summons is served.

The Clerk: But you are not a party to the summons?—No.

The Clerk: Then why do you think you are entitled to a copy?—Because defendant brought the summons to me, and we are prepared to have it analysed if we can have a copy of the certificate.

It then transpired that a copy had not been served on the defendant along with the summons, and during the argument a copy was handed to a policeman, who duly served the copy on defendant in the court. The Chairman gave defendant the option of an adjournment, but he preferred to have the case settled that day; and a fine of 10s. and the costs was imposed.

VETERINARY SURGEONS ACT.

At Tamworth on May 8, Robert Henry Rymer, of Victoria Road, Tamworth, was summoned by the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons for taking and using the description of veterinary surgeon without being on the register. The defendant was formerly an assistant to a Tamworth veterinary surgeon, and since leaving he had practised himself, had used cards and billheads, and affixed a plate to his house on which he described himself as a veterinary surgeon. Defendant denied that he had held himself out to be a veterinary surgeon; all he had done was to state that he was late assistant to Mr. W. Thomas. The Bench convicted, and imposed a fine of 5l. and costs.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re T. H. Yeomans, 24-26 Pear Tree Street, Goswell Road, E.C., Manufacturer of Asthma-cure.—The public examination took place before Mr. Registrar Linklater at the London Bankruptcy Court on May 14. Mr. Egerton S. Grey, Official Receiver, asked for the examination to be adjourned *sine die*, as nothing had been heard of the debtor. Order accordingly.

Re Robert Tocher, formerly of 491 Victoria Road, Glasgow, now residing at 481 Victoria Road, Glasgow, Pharmaceutical Chemist.—In the sequestration of this debtor a statement of affairs has been submitted, which shows liabilities amounting to 1,030l. and net assets valued at 470l., leaving a deficiency of 560l., and showing an apparent dividend of 9s. 3d. per £, subject to expenses of the sequestration, the realisation of the estate, and contingencies in respect of claims yet to be lodged.

Re The D. D. D. Co., Gamage Buildings, Holborn, W.C., Vendors of Medicinal Preparations. The statutory first meetings of the creditors and partners of this concern were held at the Board of Trade Offices, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., on May 16, when Mr. W. J. Warley, Official Receiver, now reported that the assets had proved of more value than had been placed against them in the statement of affairs, and sufficient would be realised not only to pay the claims of the creditors in full, but a considerable part of the money which had been subscribed by the partners would be refunded. In addition to a sum of 200l. which had been realised in excess of the value placed upon the assets in the statement of affairs, the goodwill had been sold for 1,600l. Resolutions were passed for the liquidation to remain in the hands of the Official Receiver.

Re John Hughes, 32 Splott Road, Cardiff, Chemist and Druggist.—A meeting of the creditors of this debtor was held at the offices of the Official Receiver, St. Mary Street, Cardiff, on Wednesday, May 15. The statement of affairs showed 305l. 19s. 3d. owing to thirty-five unsecured trade creditors and 1,039l. to two fully secured creditors. The value of the securities held by the latter (mortgages on the debtor's property) was estimated at 1,072l., leaving 32l. 19s. 3d. to rank in favour of the estate. The assets consist of stock-in-trade (cost 150l.), estimated to produce 15l.; furniture, 40l.; one good book-debt of 2l. 2s.; and the surplus aforementioned of 32l. 19s. 3d., making the assets altogether 90l. 1s. 3d. There is a deficiency, therefore, of 215l. 18s. 4d. The Official Receiver said the debtor, who is forty-nine years of age, commenced trading in 1887 at 54 Ordell Street, Cardiff, with a capital of 50l. The estate remains in the hands of the Official Receiver.

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

WALKER & HARRIS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 5,000l. in 1l. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, opticians, dentists, chiropodists, drysalers, oil-and-colour men, etc. The first directors are H. Walker (chairman) and G. W. Harris (both permanent). R.O., 12 Sun Street, Canterbury.

MANAR'S PURE DRUG CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 3,000l. in 1l. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dealers in patent medicines, medicated wines, photographic chemicals and materials, etc. The first subscribers are W. G. Campion, 18 Pembroke Road, South Norwood, S.E., C.E.; and J. H. Nash, 49 Rollins Street, Hatcham, S.E., clerk.

ESMOLIN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000l. in 1l. shares (900 preference). Objects: To take over the business of the Esmolin Co. and the proprietary rights in a medicinal embrocation known as "Esmolin," to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, chemical manufacturers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with E. Beverley and F. W. Poach, who are the first directors.

PHISTOL, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 4,000l. in 1l. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing and wholesale chemists, druggists, and drysalers, manufacturers and importers of and dealers in proprietary articles, etc., and to adopt an agreement with R. J. Parkes. The first directors are R. J. Parkes, R. S. Parkes, and J. G. Ripley. R.O., 2 Church Street, Southport, Lancs.

EDEN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and vendors of patent medicines and patent or proprietary articles, particularly the perfume known as "Eden Bouquet" and the three cleaning or cleansing processes known as "Mystic Wash," "Mystic Ironing-wax," and "Mystic Shining-cloth," wholesale and retail manufacturing chemists and druggists, etc., and to adopt an agreement with E. C. Pepper and C. H. James, who are the first directors.

Company News.

IMPERIAL TOILET ROLL CO., LTD.—To be wound-up. Liquidator, Mr. T. Best, Fenny Stratford.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LTD.—The directors recommend a final dividend on the ordinary shares for the year 1911 of 10 per cent. (10*s.* per share), with a bonus of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share, both free of income-tax, making 22½ per cent. for the year.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LTD.—The directors have decided to declare for the half-year ended March an ordinary-share dividend at the rate of 30 per cent., making 27½ per cent. for the year, placing 100,000*l.* to suspense account, and carrying 63,000*l.* forward.

Charges or Mortgages.

O. Phelps Brown, Ltd.—Particulars of 700*l.* second debentures, created April 12, 1912; amount of present issue 482*l.* 5*s.* Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

Lion Drug-stores, Ltd.—Mortgage dated February 22, 1912, to secure 600*l.*, charged on 69 Lewes Road, Brighton. Holder: J. Ainsworth, 6 Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

Northway & Co., Ltd.—Particulars of 200*l.* debentures created April 27, 1912, and now issued. Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

The Shops Act, 1912.

UNDER Section 4 and the regulations made by the Home Office thereunder chemists and others who serve customers with medicines and medical and surgical appliances.

Notice.—ances at any time during closing hours after 1 p.m. on early-closing days must exhibit *inside and outside* their shops a notice in letters 2 in. high to the effect that "This shop is closed for to-day except for the sale of medicines and medical and surgical appliances." We have had type specially designed for this notice, so as to make it suitable for printing on a card. On the back of this card are printed the principal provisions of the statute applying directly to retail pharmacies and other retail shops, embracing the statutory provisions regarding hours of employment and meal-times; hours of employment of young persons; closing of shops on weekly half-holiday; closing orders; and exemptions, with the scheduled meal-times. The cards can be obtained from the Subscription Department of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., at 3*s.* 6*d.* per dozen, or 8*d.* for two, post free. We suggest that the cards should be put in glazed frames, one being exhibited in the *interior of the shop and one on the exterior*, as required by the regulations.

The following are further notes on local arrangements: **Aberdeen.**—As a result of the second canvass, out of the seventy-five sellers of medicines and medical and surgical appliances, sixty-two have signed an application to the local authority for an order to close on Wednesdays from one o'clock.

Bath.—At a meeting of the Sanitary Committee of the Bath City Council on May 14, Mr. J. Spurway, Mr. Luther Wilson, and Mr. J. Hallett attended as a deputation from the Pharmaceutical Association in regard to a half-day closing order. Mr. Spurway informed the committee that the petition was signed by a large majority of the chemists, and there would be no inconvenience to the public. They wanted an order to close on Thursday afternoons. The Chairman (Alderman J. Rubie) said the application was not explicit enough to show what was required, and before they could go forward they must have another petition set out in the terms required by the Act to show what the chemists wanted. Mr. Spurway asked what was required, and said if the application was not in order it should have been pointed out before. The committee decided that if the signatures in favour of

the application showed the necessary majority the order would be proceeded with without delay.

Bristol.—The City Council's Watch Committee is of opinion that a *prima-facie* case for a closing order for chemists has been made out, seventy out of the ninety-nine shops having expressed themselves in favour thereof.

Burnley.—The Burnley Lano Tradesmen's Association has applied for a closing order in the district, to be applicable to chemists after they have been given an opportunity of expressing their desires on the matter. The hours of closing suggested are: Mondays, 9 p.m.; Tuesdays, 1 p.m.; Wednesdays and Thursdays, 8 p.m.; Fridays and Saturdays, 10 p.m.

Edinburgh.—At a meeting of a special sub-committee of the Lord Provost's Committee of Edinburgh Town Council held on May 15, a petition was presented from the chemists of Princes Street, West End, and adjoining areas, asking that they be declared exempt from the provisions of the Act. Consideration of the petition was postponed.

Enfield.—The Urban Council has decided to issue a notice intimating that the Council intend to make the early-closing order which local chemists have petitioned for.

Exeter.—The City Council has given instructions for a vote to be taken in order to ascertain if there is the necessary majority in favour of a closing order for chemists.

Grimsbey.—At a meeting of the Grimsby Pharmacists' Association on May 6 Mr. Dewing moved, and Mr. Robinson seconded, that in view of the present unsettled state of matters connected with national dispensing no order for half-holiday closing be asked for. Mr. Colley moved, and Mr. Sigley seconded, that an application be made to the Town Council for a closing order on one half-day per week. After a discussion, in which it was pointed out that only the half-holiday would be applied for, and not for the closing hours during the week, Mr. Dewing withdrew his proposal. The Secretary was instructed to apply and to get the signatures of those in favour of a half-day closing order.

Hereford.—The Finance Committee of the City Council, in reporting on May 8 in regard to a petition for an order for chemists to close at one o'clock on Thursdays, said that further consideration of the matter had been deferred until it is seen if other classes of tradesmen also apply for closing orders. The object was to minimise expense. It was remarked that other applications for orders had been received, and that as soon as the position had been again considered the committee would report to the Council.

Llanelli.—The leading chemists of the district have issued a notice to the effect that owing to the Shops Act, 1912, their shops must be closed on and after May 21 at the following hours: Mondays, 8 p.m.; Tuesdays, 1 p.m.; Wednesdays, 3 p.m.; Thursdays, 9 p.m.; Fridays, 8 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 p.m. Closed on Sunday, and no reopening on Tuesday evenings (the half-holiday).

London.—The Chairman of the Public Control Committee of the London County Council (Mr. Haydon), in replying to questions regarding the administration of the Shops Act, said that replies had been received from twenty-five out of twenty-eight borough councils, the boroughs which had not replied being Hampstead, Paddington, and Camberwell. As regarded delegation, the present position was this: St. Marylebone, Bethnal Green, Finsbury, and St. Pancras had agreed to the Council's proposals; Holborn and Lambeth were being recommended, subject to certain conditions; Wandsworth was disposed to agree; Fulham, Westminster, Kensington, Stoke Newington, and Chelsea were prepared to administer the Act, and Hammersmith was being recommended to this effect. Stepney, Woolwich, Shoreditch, Deptford, Poplar, Lewisham, Battersea, Islington, Southwark, Bermondsey, and Greenwich refused to agree to the Council's proposals, and Hackney was being recommended to refuse.

Portsmouth.—At a meeting of the Town Council on May 14, Alderman F. G. Foster, in urging the necessity of orders being issued for shops to be closed one half-day each week, said that the pharmacists are loyally trying to stand by each other until a closing order is made. He added that unqualified persons carry on business as drug-stores, even going so far as to infringe the Pharmacy Act. It was intimated that the closing order applied for by the pharmacists will be made as soon as possible.

West Ham.—A special meeting of the local Association of Pharmacists was held at the Chemists' Exhibition, Holland Park Rink, London, W., on May 9. The President (Mr. J. E. Evans), who presided, introduced a discussion on the expediency of making application for closing orders for Thursday at 1 p.m. in the districts covered by the Association. It was unanimously decided in favour of applying for the orders to the various local authorities. It was agreed that some provision would have to be made for dispensing medicines on early-closing days.

Select Committee on Patent Medicines.

Appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the sale of patent and proprietary medicines and medical preparations and appliances, and advertisements relating thereto.

Record of Evidence given on May 9 and May 16.

EXIGENCIES of press and post last week compelled us to abbreviate considerably our report of the evidence which was given while we were actually putting *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* to press; nevertheless, the report is the best and fullest which has been printed. The official shorthand note is for the use of the Committee only; but Mr. McKenna, solicitor to the London Chamber of Commerce (brother of the Home Secretary), informed the Chairman before the Committee adjourned for luncheon last week that it was physically impossible to take a proper note, and as a special concession the Committee is supplying him with a copy. It will be necessary, we should think, to publish the evidence.

It will have been noted that all the members of the Committee were present last week except Mr. Hodge and Mr. Marshall Hall. As a curiosity, we insert a reduced facsimile of the official list of the members. Sitting on the

Patent Medicines.

Appointed and Nominated, 25 April

Committee Clerk - Mr. Bramwell

MEMBERS (15):

Norman, Sir Henry (Chairman)
Bathurst, Mr. Charles
Cawley, Mr.
Chapple, Dr.
Dalziel, Sir Henry
Glyn-Jones, Mr.
Hall, Mr. Marshall
Hayden, Mr.
Hodge, Mr.
Ingleby, Mr.
Jones, Mr. Haydn
Lawson, Mr.
Lynch, Mr.
Magnus, Sir Philip
Newton, Mr.

(201-17)

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturers of Medicinal Preparations. Two smartly dressed and good-looking ladies listened to the evidence for half-an-hour or so. Committee Room 16 of the House of Commons looks on the River Thames, and St. Thomas's Hospital is right opposite.

The Committee met again on May 16, when two witnesses were examined, Mr. Aitken, a Home Office clerk, and Dr. Nestor Tirard, medical editor of the *British Pharmacopœia*. Mr. Aitken referred to the Harness belt prosecution and the Brighton case of the "corassa compound." He said there is great difficulty in proving fraud in these cases. He also spoke of inebriety cures and preparations sold for illegal purposes. The Home Office has had for two years a Bill drafted to deal with the last-named preparations. Again the Committee found a difficulty in fixing the Home Office responsibility: it seemed to be a case of moving on any complaints to other Departments. Dr. Tirard gave evidence as to the imitations of proprietary medicines which are devised for the *Pharmacopœia*. This is done, he said, with a view to fixing a standard for the poisonous ingredients. The Committee were astonished to hear that the *Pharmacopœia* is fourteen years old, but, said Dr. Tirard, the interval is not always so long; it was only thirteen years on the previous occasion.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

As already reported, Mr. Ledlie, Deputy Clerk, appeared on behalf of the Privy Council, and was called after luncheon on May 9, when he stated that the Privy Council's connection with the subject of the inquiry was solely on account of its supervisory functions with relation to the healing professions. He produced the Blue Book as to unqualified practice, and explained how it had been compiled as the result of communications from the General Medical Council. It illustrated, he said, the manner in which the Council's functions arise. The General Medical Council had in 1908 asked for a Royal Commission to be appointed in regard to unqualified practice of medicine and surgery, and a resolution to this effect was forwarded to the Privy Council, who decided to ask the Local Government Board of England, the Scottish Office, and the Irish Office to make inquiries, which was done. The replies of medical officers of health and other doctors to questions were embodied in the report. Proprietary medicines came into this report through some remarks by the Local Government Board, which, however, accepted no responsibility for what was said by medical officers, nor did the Privy Council. Mr. Ledlie then referred to the Council's connection with the Poisons Acts, whereupon the examination was taken up by Sir Henry Norman as follows:

The Chairman: How is it that the sale of poisons comes under the jurisdiction of the Privy Council?—The witness said that was owing to the charter of the Pharmaceutical Society, which was granted in 1843. Then there came the Pharmacy Act of 1852 and the amending Act of 1868, which deals with the sale of poisons. The Pharmaceutical Society cannot do certain things without the sanction of the Privy Council. The Society prosecutes, not the Council.

The Chairman said, as he understood it, the control is so split up among many Government Departments, each of which is trying to shift the responsibility on to the shoulders of another. How does the public stand with those Departments? There is the Privy Council, the Home Office, the Local Government Board, and Customs and Excise.—The witness said that in his experience they have no difficulty in deciding between themselves what their functions are.

The Chairman proceeded to question the witness more intimately in regard to the production, advertisement, and sale of patent and proprietary medicines. He especially wanted to know to whom the Committee would apply if it desired to get an official opinion upon any point connected therewith, and the witness replied that it would altogether depend upon the nature of the information desired by the Committee. The Privy Council, the Home Office, the Customs and Excise, and the Local Government Board were mentioned in this connection, and the witness considered that the functions of each are pretty clearly defined.

The Chairman: There is a confusion of departmental control in this matter.—The law is very defective, but I think as it exists it works all right.

The Chairman: The law is defective?—I think so. It is open to anyone to sell and advertise anything.

To what Department do we apply as to the sale and advertising of patent medicines?—Witness could not say.

Mr. Lynch then questioned Mr. Ledlie in regard to the medical matters which were formerly, or are at present, under the Privy Council's supervision, especially with relation to the General Medical Council. With respect to the control of business of what Mr. Lynch described as "useless and pernicious drugs," the witness stated that he did not think it is the business of any Government Department to concern itself with it. He admitted that there is some confusion of functions between the Privy Council, the Home Office, the Pharmaceutical Society, and the General Medical Council, and he informed Mr. Lynch that the Pharmaceutical Society is a very active body with regard to poisons but not with reference to the subject of the present inquiry.

Mr. Lynch: Is there anything which would prevent a man of complete ignorance putting some deleterious drug together, bolstering them up by advertisement, and selling

them at a price out of proportion to their real value?—The witness said if it could be proved that there is fraud such an individual could be dealt with, but he had known of no such case.

Is it anyone's business to look after pernicious drugs?—No.

Mr. Lynch: Then there is no check whatever.

Replying to Mr. Cawley, witness explained what the poisons statutes are, and how poisons are divided into two schedules, and that the sale of certain other poisonous substances is controlled by law, but apart from these there is no restriction upon the sale of other deleterious things. As to the report on unqualified practice, Mr. Cawley ascertained that this was not an independent examination of any kind, but merely the opinions of medical officers of health. "It was in no sense an impartial inquiry?" asked Mr. Cawley, and the witness answered, "No."

Further replying to Mr. Lawson, who questioned him as to the sale of abortives and poisons, witness said he thought, if it is considered desirable to extend the number of poisons, the Privy Council would be the best body to provide the machinery. He was in favour of concentrating powers of this kind in the hands of the Privy Council and making it the body responsible.

Mr. Lawson: And in such a case you think the Privy Council should have a separate staff of inspectors to administer the new regulations?—There would have to be somebody in the Privy Council in charge of the carrying out of the machinery.

The Pharmaceutical Society, through whom prosecutions at present start, has no official responsibility, but only serves the purpose it does by reason of the trade of its members?—Yes.

When a prosecution is undertaken, is counsel instructed by them or by you?—By them.

Who represents you in court?—We are not represented.

What official is responsible for looking after things?—No official of the Privy Council is responsible.

Witness would not admit that deleterious substances which are not poisons should be scheduled. Mr. Lawson showed him a copy of a printed statement about the Australian Commerce Act, which had been circulated to the members, and witness said he was not familiar with it.

Mr. Glyn-Jones, questioning witness about the report on unqualified practice, said what had been done by his Department and other Government Departments was really a long way round to get the opinions of doctors for the General Medical Council, who might reasonably be supposed to know them beforehand.—Witness admitted that.

Serious statements are made in the report against chemists as such. These are *ex-parte* statements, and the chemists have had no opportunity of replying?—That is so.

Mr. Glyn-Jones then questioned the witness in regard to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, Section 15, which prohibits the sale of articles (including proprietaries) containing poisons except by a chemist. The administration of the section, witness stated, is cast by the Act upon the Pharmaceutical Society, but under Section 17, which lays down regulations to be observed by those who sell poisons, prosecution may be undertaken by the police or by any private informer. In practice, the Pharmaceutical Society takes proceedings, and sometimes the police.

If a proprietary medicine contains any one of the substances mentioned in the schedule of the Pharmacy Acts it comes within the regulations of these Acts?—Yes.

And if the Pharmaceutical Society passes a resolution that other articles should be declared poisons, and that resolution receives the sanction of the Privy Council, these regulations would apply to them too?—Yes.

Certain substances which are deleterious but not poisons are on the schedule. Ergot of rye, for instance, is there because it is an abortifacient? Witness said it is on the schedule, but a medical man would have to answer the question as to its effects.

Turning to the Chairman, Mr. Glyn-Jones said that all he wanted to get from the witness was that the present law provides machinery for adding to the schedule anything which can be regarded as a poison, and when such a thing is added, all articles, proprietary medicines or others, come within the scope of the Act.

Sir Henry Dalziel: Do I understand you have no staff at all in connection with this matter?—No separate staff.

No clerk even?—No, it is part of the work of the Department.

You lean on the activity and vigilance of the Society?—Yes.

Is it bound to make a report to you?—No.

Then there are no closer relations between the Privy Council and the Society than between the ordinary man in the street and the Society?—We have very frequent com-

munications with the Society regarding a number of matters.

But the Association is entirely voluntary? They receive no pecuniary advantage?—They get a fee for examining chemists—that's all.

The Chairman: Who, in these matters, is the Privy Council?—If it were a chemical question, we should take skilled advice.

Who are "we"?—The form it would take would be that the Clerk of the Council would submit the case to the Lord President with a recommendation. If the Lord President said proceed, there would be a meeting of councillors, of whom three is a quorum.

Any three Privy Councillors?—The Clerk of the Council would select those most fitted to deal with the particular subject.

The Privy Council is not directly represented in the House of Commons?—No.

Mr. Lawson: The only definition of "poison" in the view of the Privy Council is contained in the two schedules of the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts of 1868.—That is the legal definition.

The list in the schedules can be indefinitely enlarged by the action of the Pharmaceutical Society?—With the approval of the Privy Council.

Any poisonous combination devised since the Act might be sold with impunity?—Yes.

The Committee was adjourned until Thursday, May 16, at 11.30 A.M., the Chairman intimating that Mr. Aitken, of the Home Office, would be the first witness.

This Week's Evidence.

The Committee met again in the same place on Thursday, May 16. Sir Henry Norman presided, and other members present were Mr. Charles Bathurst, Mr. Cawley, Dr. Chapple, Sir Henry Dalziel, Mr. Glyn-Jones, Mr. Marshall Hall, Mr. Hayden, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Lynch, Sir Philip Magnus, and Mr. Newton.

The first witness was Mr. G. A. Aitken, principal clerk at the Home Office in charge of the department on matters relating to the subject before the Committee. He said he wished to state on behalf of the Home Office the general position of the Home Secretary with regard to the sale of poisons and patent medicines. The position of the Home Secretary was Parliamentary, not administrative. The Home Secretary answered questions in the House of Commons on behalf of the Lord President of the Council because the Council had no representatives in the House of Commons. He merely acted as a member of the Government, for the Home Secretary, as such, had no powers with regard to this subject. He was, however, interested in certain aspects of it.

The Chairman: We desire particularly to know what is the scope of his authority. Hitherto we have had difficulty in finding out what particular individual department is responsible for various aspects of the work.—The Home Secretary, as such, has no powers or duties. I take it that this is one of the many subjects which no department can claim as its own. Even in these days there are many subjects for which no department is directly responsible.

The Chairman: As far as our correspondence goes it shows that the heads of the departments all appear to be anxious to evade responsibility. What moves the Home Secretary to take action in regard to any matter connected with patent medicines?—As a rule he would refer all matters dealing with patent medicines to the Privy Council on the ground that they had been misdirected to him. The Home Office has received a great deal of correspondence on the subject. Last year we had a letter from the Royal College of Physicians suggesting that manufacturers should place on all bottles a statement of the nature of the contents, and they thought also that there should be no statement printed on the bottle of what the contents were intended to cure. We have also received representations that the label on the bottle should be made to constitute a warranty.

The Chairman: Did you reply to the Royal College of Physicians that their letters had been misdirected?—No; those letters came in reply to an inquiry from the Home Secretary, who wished to know their views in connection with the suggestion that a Select Committee should be appointed. Witness went on to say that they often received letters from the public dealing with

THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1875,

and suggesting that patent medicines should be brought under Section 6 of that Act, which is administered by the Local Government Board as the department mainly responsible for public health. There were obvious difficulties in connection with bringing patent medicines under that section, for it would be necessary to prove that the nature, quality, and substance demanded had not been given. It would be difficult to fix any chemical standard for proprietary medicines. The Home Office had also received statements about the attitude of the Press. The popular daily papers, the religious papers, the cheap magazines, and the Sunday papers, worst of all, were greatly at fault in accepting quack advertisements. Some newspapers, according to the "British Medical Journal," had refused to insert advertisements of the book exposing secret remedies. The evil was one which must be met by the spread of education rather than by legislation.

Sir Henry Dalziel: Have you kept all the letters?—Witness replied that he had. There were only about half-a-dozen in several years, but, of course, he saw the newspapers for himself and could form some opinion. The Home Office had received very few complaints of fraud in connection with patent medicine. There had been prosecutions for obtaining money by false pretences in connection with this subject, but proceedings taken on the ground that the medicine could not cure the diseases mentioned were practically unknown.

The Chairman: Have any complaints been made to the Home Office?—Well, there have been some, but, of course, we have no system of public prosecution in this country. The only remedy for people who think they have been defrauded in this or any other matter is to prosecute for themselves.

The Chairman: Under the civil law?—No, under the criminal law, or, if they choose, under the civil law. The police are not in any way bound to prosecute, and the Director of Public Prosecutions will only take proceedings in quite exceptional cases. Witness went on to say the difficulty of proving fraud in such cases had been found to be almost insuperable. He mentioned the Harness case in 1893 or 1894. The prosecution failed. There was another case in which the Director of Public Prosecutions secured a conviction in 1905. That was the case of Mr. Hawkin and his son, who were charged with conspiring by false pretences to obtain money. They claimed to have discovered a corassa compound consisting of four drugs. Witness was proceeding to read an account of the case when

The Chairman asked if witness was satisfied that the statements which he was reading were accurate.—Witness replied that he was reading from newspaper reports.

The Chairman: I think you should satisfy yourself that they are correct before you read them. I think a statement from you as an official witness should be a statement on the authority of the Home Office. Can you supply us on the part of the Home Office with a responsible statement of the case?—I have no doubt I can.

Mr. Marshall Hall (who was for the defendants in the case): I know the case well enough, it can be got. Witness said he would endeavour to get the notes of the case as soon as possible.

Mr. Marshall Hall: I find I have a report of the case here (producing a copy of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST). I was in this case myself and I made the man plead guilty. This report was published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on December 1, 1906.

The Chairman: I think we had better have the report officially furnished by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

INEBRIATE "CURES."

The witness said the Home Office took special interest in one or two special aspects of the question. There were, for example, the cures for inebriety.

The Chairman: Do you receive complaints?—No. We have received recommendations to try these cures in institutions such as Inebriate Reformatories.

The Chairman: Have you ever tried any of them?—To this witness replied at some length, stating that the Home Office have a Bill drafted on the lines of the report of that Select Committee. It had not yet been printed,

as time could not be found for it this Session. It had not yet been submitted to the Cabinet. This Bill made it an offence to publish any advertisement except in any *bona fide* medical or pharmaceutical journal which suggested directly or indirectly the taking of any drug to procure miscarriage or abortion. At present they could only get at those people on the ground that the advertisement was indecent, but as a rule they were so carefully worded that that was impossible. The Bill had been in draft for two years, and the Home Secretary was very anxious to introduce it as soon as time could be found for it.

Mr. Marshall Hall: I think we ought to ask for permission to see the Bill.—The witness went on to say that in connection with the difficulties which he had mentioned in regard to getting prosecution it must be remembered that they had the greatest difficulty in getting people to give evidence. They had also to take into account the fact that an unsuccessful prosecution did considerable harm in advertising a remedy. The chances of getting a conviction depended to some extent on the class of person to whom the advertisement had been sent. For example, they had a very much better chance of securing a conviction if the advertisements were sent to young persons and not to adults. The Director of Public Prosecutions in this matter made considerable use of Section 63 of the Post Office Act of 1908, which made it an offence to send indecent or obscene articles through the post.

The Chairman: Have there been convictions?—The witness replied that there had been a good many. Only the other day a man had been convicted for sending advertisements to people whose engagements were announced in newspapers. It seemed to be customary to send circulars to the parties mentioned in marriage and birth announcements.

CASES OF FRAUD.

The Chairman: Have there been any prosecutions under the Food and Drugs Act in the case of patent medicines?—No. I think that Act expressly exempts proprietary medicines.

The Chairman: Then if a medicine is shown to be harmless, no matter what claim is made for it, that would prevent a prosecution.—For fraud, yes.

Mr. Marshall Hall: I think not. The actual quality of the medicine is immaterial. The intent for which it is administered is the guiding test.

The Chairman: Cannot you charge them with fraud?—Witness: No.

The Chairman: Do you mean that if a perfectly harmless medicine composed of coloured water were advertised as a cure for cancer you could not have a prosecution for fraud?—No. I think it is merely with regard to drugs to prevent conception.

The Chairman: What do you do at the Home Office if some member of the public writes to complain of fraud?—We might refer the case to the police for inquiry. It would be a matter for the police to decide whether they were justified in getting up a prosecution.

The Chairman: Supposing there was stuck on the wall an advertisement of an obviously illegal kind, would not the police authorities act?—No, if the advertisement was carefully worded the police could do nothing. That is the reason why the Select Committee of 1908 suggested legislation.

Mr. Aiken's evidence was at this point adjourned.

BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA IN EVIDENCE.

Dr. Nestor Tirard, medical editor of the British Pharmacopeia, was the next witness. He explained the section of the Medical Act, 1858, under which that work is produced. It is amended in accordance with medical practice or from suggestions by pharmacists. It does not concern itself directly with secret remedies, promoting uniformity is the chief idea kept in view. It was last published in 1898.

The Chairman expressed surprise that it was not published oftener considering the number of synthetic remedies that have been introduced during the last fourteen years.

Dr. Tirard said that synthetic remedies have to gain acceptance before they are admitted to the Pharmacopeia.

Mr. Marshall Hall: Are there not other books—Mar-

tindale and Squire—that supply information not in the Pharmacopœia?

Dr. Tirard: Squire is largely a reprint of the British Pharmacopœia, and the "Extra Pharmacopœia" contains information on new drugs "more or less correct."

Mr. Lawson: Your book is authoritative for the last century then?

Dr. Tirard: It may be antiquated, but it is authoritative until replaced by another one. The work is copy-right, and when extracts are printed a certain amount of discomfort ensues. There is no standard for remedies introduced between the intervals of bringing out the Pharmacopœia.

Sir Philip Magnus: Isn't that a serious matter?—Drugs do not come into general use before the Pharmacopœia establishes a standard of purity.

The Chairman: Although the Council keep themselves informed of recent advances, they keep the knowledge to themselves sometimes for fourteen years?—If there is any great changes we should issue a new Pharmacopœia. It is not always fourteen years between the issues, there was thirteen years' interval between the last two. There are not sufficient changes in fourteen years to necessitate the issue of a new Pharmacopœia. The demands for new remedies is very small. The compilers ignore proprietary medicines as far as possible. If it is found that one of these medicines contains a scheduled poison when a revision of the Pharmacopœia is made a form analogous to it is introduced, the idea being to safeguard the public against changes of strength. As an example, witness mentioned chlorodyne for which an analogous, but not identical, formula was introduced. Any proprietary medicine that contains a scheduled poison may be a source of danger if the amount of poison varies. The information upon which the formula is devised is obtained by independent analysis or information volunteered by the makers. A formula has not been given for Beecham's pills as the method only applies to those containing scheduled poison. The object is to enable medical men to prescribe instead of patent medicines something of the same kind of constant strength. Chlorodyne as supplied by chemists varies in composition, and there is danger in the use of a good type of chlorodyne, by a ship's captain on board ship, for instance, in the doses of a weaker preparation. The term chlorodyne is not the property of one particular firm.

The Chairman: Suppose a person devises a new combination of drugs of a legitimate character, advertises and sells it as a proprietary medicine, does the General Medical Council analyse it and make up something like it to enable any person to use what the genius or medical knowledge of the deviser has brought out?—There is no great discovery in putting together small doses of morphine and other drugs.

Has anyone devised that exact combination before?—I cannot say, but my experience is that the genesis of nearly every patent medicine is the prescription of a medical man.

Replying to Mr. Marshall Hall, witness said that it is only in the case of medicines containing poisons that a substitute is devised. There is no secret as to the composition of Beecham's pills. He was not so sure that many of these proprietary preparations are not taken from the British Pharmacopœia. It is open to anyone to take a Pharmacopœia formula and advertise it largely as a cure for certain diseases.

Mr. Marshall Hall put the case of lactopeptine, which has upon the label the ingredients, and asked whether witness would object to that?—No, provided the proportion of poison is stated. Many vegetable substances that have been analysed are inert and useless, or have names that cannot be traced in any system of medicine. The Pharmacopœia Committee is in touch with the Therapeutics Committee of the British Medical Association, which investigates the claims of new remedies. The Pharmaceutical Society also helps in regard to the purity of drugs. When new remedies have gained general acceptance they are introduced into the Pharmacopœia, but that work has nothing to do with drugs in popular use, apart from the question of public safety. He should not think of introducing Beecham's pills into the Pharmacopœia.

They are not dangerous, the only variation would be in the aloes. The public prefer to pay a price far in excess to what would be paid at a chemist's for the same thing, but that has nothing to do with the General Medical Council.

Dr. Tirard then produced a large tabulated *résumé* of the suggestions for new remedies for the forthcoming edition of the Pharmacopœia, which included, he said, proprietary articles. Some new remedies are due to the proprietors, such as urotropin, acetanilide, and half a dozen others.

Sir Henry Dalziel: Would you be satisfied then to leave things as they are?—No, not quite. I should like to insist, not on the full composition being stated on the label, but that the amount of poison should be stated.

Would that protect the ordinary purchaser?—I don't think it would, as the ordinary purchaser does not know what is a safe dose of morphine. By having the amount stated definitely on the label the proprietor would be safeguarded against alteration of the composition after it had left his hand. The General Medical Council is afraid that there is variation sometimes. He only referred to the declaration of "scheduled poisons," a term well understood in the chemical trade. Many contain no active ingredient as shown by "Secret Remedies." If the label is not correct a prosecution could be instituted. He believed that Beecham has already prosecuted several people for calling pills Beecham's pills. He would leave it to the proprietor to prosecute; it is he who would be damaged mainly by any substitute.

Supposing the Committee were to recommend that all these patent medicines should have a label giving information as to the composition. Does it not occur to you that the chemist could act on that and make up the composition himself, and sell that and not the proprietary article?—There is that possibility, but it exists at the present time. The chemist knows quite well. There is no mystery about these things; there is no secrecy about any of these preparations except so far as the public is concerned. They either contain Pharmacopœia substances or they contain nothing worth considering. Under the present conditions when the chemist is freely charged with attempts to introduce substitutes it is a question of trade practice. We are all at the mercy of the man behind the counter.

You would hardly go so far as to say that if anybody had built up a goodwill it should go at once by the action of the State?—The purchaser has his rights to "see that he gets it." The chemist can imitate anything he likes at the present time. As a matter of fact he is in a better position to make substitutions than if the substances were definitely stated. If that were done the chemist could be easily prosecuted for selling a substitute of a different standard.

The Chairman then asked to be told how general acceptance of a remedy was obtained, and Dr. Tirard instanced urotropin, which fifteen out of twenty-one bodies had recommended to be included. Veronal also occurs frequently in prescriptions. No payment is made by the proprietors, although some have asked to have their preparations included and then have advertised the fact. As an example, he referred to bimeconate of morphia which was introduced, and then the proprietors inserted full-page advertisements in the journals to say that the Pharmacopœia solution was not identical and was far inferior to the original make.

Mr. Bathurst then examined witness as to what a druggist would supply if asked for ammoniated quinine or rhubarb pills, and was told that he would have to ask for these drugs under the Pharmacopœia name.—Mr. Bathurst: Yes, but you could hardly expect me to say pilule rhei co. when I want rhubarb pills. Witness said there are synonyms, but the authorities have to be very careful about introducing synonyms.

Witness then explained that a proprietary preparation might contain aloes and saffron, but if the preparation were introduced into the Pharmacopœia it might be desirable to turn out the saffron, as that drug is of a doubtful character—much of its colouring matter is withdrawn.

Mr. Bathurst: I should have thought it better to have

described the preparation as chlorodyne than tinctura chloroformi, etc.

Witness further stated that ergot can be detected in mixtures, but lead plaster is more used in procuring abortion. He was asked whether corossa powder containing bicarbonate of soda and potassium bromide was noxious, and witness said that would depend on the quantity administered. A question was asked regarding Easton's syrup, which Dr. Tirard said is in the Pharmacopœia under another name.

Mr. Glyn-Jones then examined witness, and was told that the production of the Pharmacopœia involves considerable cost and there may or may not be a profit. The Council goes on reprinting the Pharmacopœia so long as the sale shows there is a demand. The General Medical Council pay for work done in investigating drugs; the Pharmaceutical Society, for instance, are paid to a certain extent, but the greater part is done by unpaid labour. Witness acknowledged that the proprietors of new remedies supply information, and it is only when a remedy has been established by private enterprise that the General Medical Council avail themselves of it. Asked whether he could name any other proprietary medicine than chlorodyne which has been introduced into the Pharmacopœia, Dr. Tirard mentioned the ingredient of Wright's coal-tar soap.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Was that introduced on account of its containing poison?—No, on account of the demand, and, he believed, on the suggestion of the Pharmaceutical Society that a formula was desirable. The Committee has received a large number of suggestions to introduce proprietary medicines into the Pharmacopœia. He did not regard Martindale, Squire, and the Codex only as works of reference as they contain large extracts from the Pharmacopœia. These works copy the Pharmacopœia largely and give information about other things than drugs. The Codex, for instance, contains colouring substances for varnishes and furniture polishes.

Do you think it would be an advantage if the Government were to provide some official means of investigating new drugs? Their qualities and properties could then be published in an official book produced at much shorter intervals than at present.—I do not think you can get a Government department to do it. I do not think that it can be done.

The Chairman: That is a different question. Supposing it can be done, will it be an advantage?—I take it that the efficacy of drugs is a matter to be determined by the doctor who prescribes in the hope of producing a definite effect and the patient on whom that effect is or is not produced. That is the only way to secure an advance. You are not going to get an advance out of a Government investigation.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Who is going to make the test? It is left to private enterprise now.—Yes. Doctors test a new drug to see if the claims put forward for it are correct.

But if it were not for the efforts of the proprietors of the new drugs the public would be left in ignorance as to the qualities of those drugs?—Some of us would probably investigate them.

Mr. Newton: I suppose it is possible to discover or invent an entirely new poison?—I suppose so.

How would it come into the list of scheduled poisons?—That is one of the weak points of our organisation. The list of scheduled poisons has to be added to from time to time through the efforts of the Pharmaceutical Society. The difficulty is that with a new remedy we are always told that it is the safest thing in the world until a large number of deaths occur.

You think, then, that some improvements should be made in the direction of getting poisons more easily on the schedule?—Yes.

Mr. Harry Lawson: You have told us that no drug is admitted into the Pharmacopœia until it has been accepted by the medical profession and the public?—To a certain extent that guides us. The Pharmacopœia Committee consists of eight or ten medical men and they have their own experience and check each other.

The general public is the *corpus vilitum* on which the drugs have to be tried before they are accepted?—Yes.

The public only become acquainted with the drugs by public advertisements?—I should not say that. There are conversations between people suffering from the same complaint. You will find that if you go to a place like Bath.

I am talking of those who cannot go to Bath. They can only become acquainted with the new drugs advocated by private enterprise through public advertisements?—That is their chief source of knowledge.

Therefore the proprietors of these drugs are doing a great service by making the public acquainted with their merits?—I am not quite sure of that. (Laughter.)

In reply to further questions by Mr. Harry Lawson, the witness said: "The first element in a new preparation is the invention of a new and taking name. The preparation is investigated by the medical profession to see whether the new name concealed an old substance. That is often the case. Urotropin has half a dozen names."

You are of opinion that a good deal of good is derived through private enterprise?—You are making a very general statement with a very small amount of truth. If you go through the advertisement pages of one of the magazines and look at the drugs advertised there you will find that there is hardly one which we are ever likely to have in the Pharmacopœia.

Supposing that it were enacted that every label should have an exact statement of the constituent parts of a preparation, would the public be able to understand it if it were in technical language?—Not in the least.

Then it would not be any use from the point of view of public intimation?—The witness replied that it would be of no use to a man who did not understand the terms, but it would be of value to the man who had had a medical education and wanted to know what he was taking. It would be worth a great deal to establish a constant strength where poisons were employed, but in the case of proprietary medicines that would not matter. In regard to them, there was no object at all in having a technical description on the label.

Some confusion here arose as to whether vegetable substances can be detected in a mixture, and Dr. Tirard explained that some of the drugs supposed to be present are not known to medical science.

The Chairman informed the witness that he should have to summon him to come before the Committee on some future occasion, as they had still many questions to ask him.

The Committee then adjourned for luncheon.

After it Mr. Aitken was recalled and expressed the view that some legislation might be desirable on the lines of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act by which some authority should have the power and duty of examining patent medicines.

Mr. Lynch said it does not appear to be the business of any department to look actively into the sale of proprietary medicines for illegal purposes. Witness repeated that the Home Secretary has in view some legislation to this end.

In reply to Dr. Chapple witness said the law is quite sufficient to deal with cases where articles are sold to procure abortion; any amendment should make it easier to procure conviction for fraud. Asked whether the Home Office would act in the case where a lotion was sold for curing rupture, witness said this would be referred to the Privy Council. (Laughter.) If a man complained of fraud it would be referred to the police to make inquiries. He thought it would be to the public advantage that there should be a general law regulating patent medicines.

The Committee then adjourned till June 6.

THE luminosity of acetylene is increased by the addition of hydrogen peroxide (20-vol. strength) to the water employed to moisten the calcium carbide. It is stated that $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. added to a pint of water increases the light—when tested photometrically—by 50 per cent.—*The Motor Cycle*.

FAIRCHILD SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.—The entries for the scholarship (50*l.*) and prizes (four of 5*l.* each) must be sent before June 1 to the Secretary, Mr. A. E. Holden, Albert Chambers, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., who will supply applicants with the particulars. The examination will be held in July in Belfast, Cardiff, Edinburgh, London, and Manchester.

BIRTHS.

CROFT.—At Holmfild, Tibshelf, Derbyshire, on May 10, the wife of William Francis Croft, pharmacist, of a daughter.

ROBINSON.—At 26 Brechin Place, Gloucester Road, S.W., on May 13, the wife of Dr. Henry Robinson, of a son, who is the first grandson of Mr. R. A. Robinson, D.L.

DEATHS.

BINNS.—At Starkie Street, Keighley, on May 7, Mr. Jonas Binns, aged fifty-nine. Mr. Binns, who served his apprenticeship with the late Mr. Wm. Dearden, chemist, Low Street, Keighley, afterwards commenced in business for himself at Haworth. For the past twenty-seven years he had acted as manager for the late Mr. Henry Newton, 28 South Street, Keighley.

COOK.—At Hertford, recently, Mr. Geo. Russell Cook, chemist and druggist, 20 Foro Street, Hertford, aged forty-six. Mr. Cook was formerly in business at Cleethorpes.

DOMIER.—On May 9, at Wiesbaden, Mr. Albert Domeier, of Wiesbaden and Sydenham, S.E., aged seventy-nine. Mr. Domeier was for nearly forty years a prominent member of the London chemical and essential oil trades, being the founder of the business of Domeier & Co., now of 20 and 21 Harp Lane, E.C. Some years ago he, together with his chemist, Mr. Otto Hagemann, patented a process for the recovery of glycerin from soap-lyes, which was eventually adopted by practically all the large soapmakers in Great Britain. In other words, he established a new industry in this country, and he succeeded where others before him had failed. He retired from business in 1897, taking up his residence in Wiesbaden. Mr. Domeier was well known throughout the chemical and essential-oil trades in this country and on the Continent, his genial disposition earning for him many friends both at home and abroad. His wife predeceased him about a year ago.

MORTIMER.—At Londonderry, last week, Mr. John Mortimer, registered druggist, of J. Mortimer & Co., William Street. Mr. Mortimer was a native of Ramelton, where he served his apprenticeship. He came to Londonderry first as an assistant to the late Alderman Fleming, Strand Road, and subsequently he became a traveller for the late Mr. McCaul, Waterloo Place. He next became manager for James McCaul & Co., William Street, and some four or five years ago he took over the drug-business of the last-named firm, carrying it on in partnership with Mr. Robert Blair, registered druggist.

PRIESTMAN.—At Stathern, Leicestershire, recently, Mr. Charles Henry Priestman, chemist and druggist, aged twenty-nine.

PRINGER.—In London, on May 8, Mr. Halbett Frederick Pringer, chemist and druggist, 8 Marney Road, Lavender Hill, S.W., aged seventy-nine. Mr. Pringer, who was of Huguenot descent, was formerly in business in Northgate, Canterbury. He was a freeman of the city and a prominent member of the St. Augustine's Lodge of Freemasons.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MESSRS. CLEAVE & Co., store chemists, Ealing, are opening a branch at 121 High Street, Notting Hill, London, W.

Mr. E. A. COLLINGS, chemist and druggist, Hexthorpe Road, Doncaster, has purchased the business of the late Mr. W. S. Fish at 12 Jubilee Road, Wheatley, near Doncaster.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED PHARMACY of Randall & Son, chemists, Swanage, has been disposed of to Mr. W. H. B.

Rouse, chemist and druggist, formerly of Harrow, who intends carrying it on under the original name.

MESSRS. FALKENBURG & HESSE, 28 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., announce that Mr. L. Chotzen, of L. Chotzen & Co., 30 Mincing Lane, has joined their firm, and will carry on business for them in their name as a separate Eastern department.

MESSRS. N. W. MITCHELL & SONS, LTD., cork manufacturers, "Bouchon" Works, 15 and 17 Farrance Street, Limehouse, London, E., have taken a lease of the premises backing on their present factory, to which their offices and certain departments have been transferred. Correspondence should accordingly be addressed to, and visitors should apply at, the new offices, 2 Dod Street, Limehouse, E.

MESSRS. WALKER & HARRIS, chemists, Canterbury, Hastings, Ashford, and Whitstable, have converted their business into a private limited-liability company, of which Mr. H. Walker is Chairman and Mr. G. W. Harris, general manager. Mr. R. Kirkness is to be director along with them. The articles of association allow the company to be organised on a profit-sharing basis, and advantage is being taken of this to enable the employees to participate in the prosperity of the business.

ALDERMAN F. BIRD, J.P., chemist and druggist, 156 Spon Street, Coventry, has purchased the business of Mr. Henry Glover, chemist and druggist, at 68 and 69 Spon Street, and will carry it on in connection with his son as F. Bird & Son. Alderman Bird and Mr. Glover were serving their apprenticeship sixty years ago in the centre of Coventry, when seven years' service enrolled them Freeman of the City of Coventry according to ancient charter. Mr. Bird has been a Freeman trustee since 1867. Mr. Bird has been in business in Spon Street for fifty years, and Mr. Glover for a great part of this time, and the business change is the result of their friendship and goodwill.

TRADE-MARKS.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," April 24, 1912.)

"NEO-GEN"; for food-substances (42). By Potter & Clarke, Ltd., 60-64 Artillery Lane, London, E. 341,159.

Circular label with word "TARTRITE," etc., facsimile signature "A. T. BARNES," and portrait ("Tartrite" disclaimed); for a dentifrice (48). By A. T. Barnes, 199 Rushey Green, Catford, S.E. 338,118.

Circular label with letters "H H H" in hexagon, and words "HERBAL CERATE," etc. ("Herbal Cerate" disclaimed); for a non-medicated skin-preparation (48). By A. A. Lodge, "Britain," Meltham, Huddersfield. 339,305.

"PLEROLIA"; for a hair- tonic (48). By W. Rusch, 8 Lenthall Place, Gloucester Road, London, S.W. 340,647.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 1, 1912.)

Label with word "AMOL" and facsimile signature "VOLL-RATH WASMUTH" ("Amol" disclaimed); for a medicine (3). By Amol Distillery, 1 Langer Kamp, Hamburg. 338,024.

"LAXALIVER"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By W. R. C. Ashby, 44 Rathbone Place, Oxford Street, London, W. 338,859.

"LIMO"; for a corn-cure (3). By R. Pearce, 40 Hodge Street, Clough Side, Moston Lane, Manchester. 339,275.

"APONAL"; for hypnotics (3). By Zimmer & Co., 46 Darmstadterlandstrasse, Frankfurt-on-Maine. 339,355.

Device of three circles containing head and letters "B" and "Co" ("B. Co" disclaimed); for medicines (3). By Junon, Ltd., 2 Marsham Street, Westminster. 339,690.

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., May 16.

BUSINESS shows improvement in many directions this week, and reports from the various centres of the heavy-chemical trade also indicate brisk demand, both on home and export account. The outstanding alteration in fine chemicals is a startling, but not unexpected, advance in santonin by 9s. per lb., due to the close monopoly, scarcity of worm-seed, and maintenance of demand. Codeine and salts have been reduced by 8d. per oz.; morphine has an easy undertone, and apomorphine is lower. Citric and tartaric acids and cream of tartar are all very firm. Milk-sugar is firmer, and quicksilver (seconds) the turn easier. Soda tartarata and pulv. seidlitz are both cheaper. In drugs, apart from the public auction, areca is scarce. English castor oil is easier. Caraway-seed is dearer, coriander easier inclined, and cumin firm. Grindelia robusta, wahoo-bark, and hydrastis are easier; black haw bark is dearer. Balsam Canada is easier, and senega firm. In outside articles English lemon-juice is firmer, and lime-juice is still tending upwards. Shellac is about steady, and turpentine has advanced 1s. 3d. The chief changes are as under:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Ammonia sulphate	Ginger (African)	Balsam (Canada)	Apomorphine
Black haw bark	Lime-juice	Bergamot oil	Chillies
Caraway-seed	Milk-sugar	Castor oil	Codeine
Santonin	Pepper	(English)	and salts
Turpentine		Coriander seed	Menthol
		Grindelia rob.	(auction)
		Honey	Peppermint
		Mace	oil (Jap.)
		Orange-peel	Pulv. seidlitz
		Quicksilver	Soda tartarata
		(seconds)	
		Quinine	
		(seconds)	
		Sarsaparilla	
		Grey Jam.	
		Native Jam.	
		Senna	
		Wahoo-bark	

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, May 15.—Stormy weather on the Finmarken coast has prevented cod-fishing since my letter advice. The market for non-congealing oil is quiet at 60s. per barrel c.i.f. terms.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Business in drugs is of a jobbing description. Opium remains unaltered at \$6.25 for druggists' quality by single cases, but tendency is weak. Peppermint oil in tins is steady at \$2.85. Spearmint oil is higher at \$4.50. Buchu is firm at \$1.25 for round. American-made quinine is still 19½c. and Java is quoted 17½c. Curaçao aloes is firm at 9c. Balsam tolu has advanced to 75c. Cartagena ipecac. is firm at \$1.95, and hydrastis (golden seal) is easier at \$5.13. Cascara has a firmer tone at 8½c. per lb.

London Markets.

AMERICAN DRUGS.—The following are current quotations for original packages of a few of the more important barks, herbs, leaves, and roots for shipment from the U.S.A. on c.i.f. terms to arrive, unless otherwise indicated: *Barks*—Bayberry, 30s. to 32s. per cwt.; black haw of root, 11d. per lb.; dogwood, 4½d.; elm, 5½d.; sassafras, 7d.; euonymus or wahoo, 1s. 5d.; wild cherry, 4½d. net (on spot); witch-hazel, 23d. *Herbs*—Lobelia, 5½d.; scullcap, 9½d. *Leaves*—Damiana, 6½d.; witch-hazel, 3½d. *Roots*—Blue-flag, 7d.; elecampane, 6d.; gelsemium, 3½d.; hydrastis, 22s. net (on spot); culvers, 8½d.; mandrake, 32s.; blood, 5½d.; serpentary, 1s. 6d.; and stillingia, 4½d. per lb. ANISE OIL (STAR).—The spot price for "Red Ship" brand is still 5s. 8d., but for shipment the higher price of 5s. 4d. c.i.f. is asked.

ANISEED is steady at 27s. per cwt. for Russian. The quotation for Spanish is 35s., this description being scarce.

APOMORPHINE.—The makers have reduced the price by 8s. 3d. per oz. to 40s.

ARECA is scarce on spot, and for small lots in second-hands holders ask 18s. per cwt. In the drug auction 24 bags of worny and beardy Java were limited at 14s.

BALSAM CANADA in tins in cases is offered at 2s. 3d. per lb. net ex warehouse to arrive.

BERGAMOT OIL is tending easier, spot quotations being somewhat wide at between 27s. to 31s. per lb., and for shipment 28s. 6d. to 28s. 10d. c.i.f. is quoted.

CANARY-SEED is firm at 49s. per quarter for ordinary quality and 53s. for good.

CARAWAY-SEED is dearer at 32s. 6d. per cwt. for fair Dutch.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Privately last year's crop is quoted 39s. 6d. per cwt. spot.

CASTOR OIL.—Hull make is 5s. per ton easier, first pressing for prompt to December delivery offering at 29l. per ton in barrels, and pharmaceutical quality at 31l. 10s. delivered free on wharf London; oil in tins and cases 50s. per ton extra. Belgian firsts is 30l. 10s. for prompt and forward, ex wharf London. Good seconds Calcutta is quoted in Liverpool at 4d. per lb. spot, with a quiet market.

CITRIC ACID has a very firm undertone, English makers quoting 1s. 4½d., and second-hands 1s. 4¼d.; foreign is quoted 1s. 4½d. from makers and 1s. 4d. from second-hands.

CODEINE.—The makers of codeine and salts intimate a reduction equivalent to 8d. per oz., and now quote as follows:

	Small Lots.	Contracts over 35 oz.	months 100 oz.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Codeine, pure cryst. ...	18 1	17 8	17 5
" pure precip. ...	18 1	17 8	17 5
" hydrochloride ...	17 3	16 10	16 7
" sulphate ...	17 3	16 10	16 7
" phosphate ...	16 5	16 0	15 9

The above prices are per oz. net, and no falling clause.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Slightly more inquiry has been shown for Norwegian oil for September delivery, and a small business has been done at 59s. per barrel c.i.f. terms for finest brands; but apart from this the market is extremely quiet. Business is said to have been done at several shillings below this figure, but the quality is not prime. Best brands of new oil are quoted on the spot at 60s.

Our Bergen correspondent writes on May 13 that, in spite of the rather stormy weather that ruled on the Finmarken coast during the past week, the fishing gave fair results. The fishing is now going on all over the long Finmarken coast, and the prospects for the season are promising. The official report give the following results of all the cod-fisheries up to May 13:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
Catch of cod (millions) ...	50.6	48.6	50.1	79.6
Yield of c.l.o. (hect.) ...	46,200	36,250	34,000	59,400
Livers for "raw" oils (hect.) ...	23,600	15,900	8,500	20,300

There has been a firmer tone on the market, and the previous quotation of 60s. per barrel c.i.f. for finest non-con-

gealing Lofoten oil has been maintained. The total exports from Norway to the end of April amount to 12,800 barrels. [Our Bergen cable reports stormy weather at the close.]

CORIANDER-SEED is inclined to be cheaper, as trade demand is small and stocks large for the time of year; fair Morocco is quoted 14s. 6d. per cwt., but a bid of 14s. for a quantity would result in business.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Spot supplies continue scarce, and prices are firm on the basis of 84s. for 98 per cent, and 82s. for 95 per cent.

CUMIN-SEED.—Notwithstanding good supplies of Morocco the market is firm at 24s. per cwt., as the new crop is expected to be small in quantity.

FENUGREEK-SEED sells slowly at 9s. 6d. to 10s. per cwt. for Morocco, according to the size of the order.

GERANIUM OIL.—Most descriptions are scarce and dear the value of Bourbon being about 20s. per lb. for finest.

LEMON-JUICE.—With spot stocks in smaller compass, English squeezed is now quoted at 1s. 6½d. per gal. ex warehouse London.

LEMON OIL is quiet, with an easier tendency, especially for June-July shipment, which is offered at 5s. 9d. c.i.f.; prompt shipment is quoted 6s. c.i.f., and spot values are from 6s. 2d. to 6s. 4d.

A Palermo advice dated May 11 reports that local speculators, who have so much influenced the market this season, appear to be no longer willing to sustain the present artificial prices. This added to the slack demand from consumers has given the market a weakened feeling, and it was possible to do business at lower prices. The pressing season, however, is almost at an end, and consumers' requirements from now until the arrival of the new season will play an important part in the further development of the market; for prompt shipment 5s. 10½d. per lb. c.i.f. London is quoted.

LINSEED is unchanged at 69s. to 72s. 6d. per quarter for good to fine quality.

MENTHOL remains firm at from 22s. 6d. to 22s. 9d. per lb. spot, according to quantity, for Kobayashi-Suzuki. For August-October shipment sellers quote 22s. c.i.f. for menthol and oil combined. Market has been quiet pending the auction results when 10 cases Kobayashi sold without reserve at from 20s. 11d. to 21s. 1d. per lb. (one lot 21s. 2d.).

MILK-SUGAR.—Agents for the best Continental makes quote 65s. 6d. per cwt., an advance of 1s. In the drug-auction 10 cases of B.P. powder sold without reserve at from 57s. 6d. to 59s. per cwt. net.

MORPHINE has an easy undertone, it being possible to buy hydrochloride at 12s. per oz. from either makers or second-hands, and perhaps a shade less.

OPIMUM continues a nominal market in the absence of business; on the spot, Smyrna druggists' quality is quoted at from 19s. to 20s. per lb. In the drug-auction a lot of 51 bricks of damaged Persian, testing 9.21 per cent., sold at 13s. per lb.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on May 3 that nothing has been done in opium this week; nevertheless, holders firmly maintain the position, owing to continual reports of damage to the poppy. Many are of opinion now that the whole yield of Turkey this year will not exceed 5,000 cases, or at the most 5,500. Nominal prices to-day are from 18s. to 19s. 6d. for old and new druggists', 14s. to 17s. for common grades, and 21s. to 22s. for Yerlis. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 1,167 cases, against 4,509 cases at the corresponding period last year.

ORANGE OIL is firm, at the unaltered prices of 8s. 2d. c.i.f. for sweet and 8s. 4½d. c.i.f. for bitter. In the drug-auction eleven cases sweet Jamaica were limited at 8s. per lb.

POTASHES.—Quiet, with first Montreal offering at 37s. 6d. and American at 36s. per cwt.

QUICKSILVER.—First-hands remain unchanged at 8l. 5s., and second-hand holders quote 8l. 1s. 6d., being 6d. easier on the week.

QUININE.—The easier feeling noted at the close of our last report continued well into this week, small sales being made from second-hands at 8½d. per oz. for B. & S. and (or) Brunswick for spot delivery. This week operators have been waiting the bark shipments for the first half

of May which were not known to-day (Thursday). The market has, however, been steadier during the last day or two, with sellers of the usual German brands at 8½d.; October delivery has been sold at 8½d. to 9d.; Amsterdam and Java is quoted 8½d.

At the auction held by the Amsterdam Quinine Works on May 10, 1,417½ kilos. (50,000 oz.) were offered and bought in at fl.15.50 per kilo. (= a London parity of 9½d.), a bid of fl.14.50 (= a London parity of 8½d.) being refused; at the previous sale on April 26 the price paid was fl.13.71. The next auction will be held on May 31, when a similar quantity will be offered.

SANTONIN.—On Tuesday the market was startled by the further substantial advance of 20m. per kilo. (=9s. per lb.) on the part of the Syndicate, who now quote 2-cwt. lots at 89s. per lb., 1 cwt. 91s. 3d., 56 lb. 93s. 3d., 28 lb. 95s. 6d., and small lots 97s. 9d. per lb. net. In second-hands, small lots are offered at about 93s. Although the price is now at a dangerously high level, it is even hinted that the advance is not yet at an end.

SENEGAL is firm, with very little offered, the spot value being 2s. 9d. per lb. net.

SHELLAC.—At auction 233 cases second Orange offered, and 68 cases sold without reserve at 61s. to 62s. for fair hard blocky TN and 60s. for ordinary blocky; of 34 cases Button, 15 sold at 65s. for fair No. 2, 61s. to 63s. for weak firsts chips, and 43s. for dark hard block. Privately, market is quiet, fair TN offering at 63s. to 64s. spot and at 63s. c.i.f. for May-June shipment. Futures are firmer, sales including May delivery at 63s. 6d. to 64s. 6d. to 64s., October at 66s., and December 66s. 6d. to 67s.

SODA ACETATE.—The present price is from 15l. to 15l. 10s. per ton in casks f.o.b.; but on present cost of lime acetate the value should be about 17l.

SODA TARTARATE.—The makers announce a reduction in soda tart. of 4s. per cwt., the current quotation for powder or crystals in 5-cwt. casks being 74s., and in 28-lb. lots 77s. per cwt. Pulv. seidlitz has been reduced by 3s. to 62s. 6d. in 5-cwt. casks and 64s. 9d. in 28-lb. lots.

SOY.—"Wochan" brand is still quoted at 1s. 5d. per gal. and outside brands at 1s. 4d. duty paid. Four casks of an outside brand sold at 1s. 2¾d. per gal. duty paid in the drug-auction.

SPICES.—At auction 20 bags fair washed Cochin Ginger sold at 41s.; small cut Calicut in cases was bought in at 70s. Privately the market for Cochin and Jamaica gingers is firm but unchanged. In new crop Sierra Leone business has been done at 23s. 6d. to 24s. in Liverpool. Chillies were lower at auction, 100 bales Mombasa selling without reserve at 32s. 6d. to 33s. Cinnamon chips were easier, 95 bags dullish Ceylon selling without reserve at 2½d. Sixteen cases Penang Cloves were bought in at 1s.; privately the value of fair Zanzibar on the spot is 7½d. to 7¾d. Of Nutmegs 792 packages West Indian offered and 780 sold, prices opening steady and closing ½d. to ¾d. cheaper. Of West Indian Mace 306 packages sold, full prices being paid at the opening, but closing prices were 1d. lower. Pepper is dearer, fair Singapore selling at 5½d. spot, and fair white Singapore at 8½d. spot.

TARTARIC ACID.—There is no relief to the spot scarcity, and with makers extremely busy, prices are very firm at 1s. 0¾d. for English and 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0½d. for foreign.

TURPENTINE shows an aggregate advance of 1s. 3d. per cwt., American closing at 36s. 6d. spot and June at 36s. 9d.

WAX, VEGETABLE.—Further sales for May-June shipment have been made at 43s. per cwt. c.i.f.

London Drug-auctions.

THE quantity of goods offered to-day was larger than usual, but, with a generally flat tone, a small proportion only was disposed of, and towards the end of the sale practically nothing sold. Prices generally tended in buyers' favour. Cape aloes was neglected, buyers holding off in view of arrivals. A large quantity of Persian Gulf asafetida was bought in, there being no buyers, owing to the uncertainty of any description passing the American Customs, as judged by the recent rejections and "held-up" parcels. Buchu sold at an advance of 3d. per lb. in sale, but the chief demand this week has been privately. Sumatra benzoin is neglected. Indian cardamoms sold at

extreme rates, but Ceylon-Mysore were unchanged. Calumba sells at low values. Gamboge was not quite so firm as private rates. Jamaica and Hayti honey sold steadily. Ipecacuanha was entirely neglected, not a package being disposed of. Lime-juice sold at firm rates. Menthol and milk-sugar sold substantially below private rates on forced sales. Mogador orris brought firm prices, but orange-peel was easier, importers meeting the market. Japanese peppermint oil was forced off without reserve; not a case of rhubarb sold. Grey Jamaica and native Jamaica sarsaparilla tended easier. Scenna was of minor interest, Tinnevely being cheaper; damaged squill sold at full rates. Beeswax was slow of sale. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold:

Offered Sold			Offered Sold		
Accroides	25	0	Ipecacuanha—		
Aconite	20	0	Cartagena	5	0
Agar-agar	12	1	Johore	3	0
Almonds	8	8	Matto Grosso ..	15	0
Aloes—			Minas	7	0
Cape	52	7	Kola	35	35
Socotrine	38	0	Lime-juice	23	23
Zanzibar	16	0	Lime oil	2	1
Ambergis (tin) ..	1	0	Mastic	5	0
Ammoniacum	64	6	Menthol	10	10
Anise oil, star ..	10	0	Milk-sugar	10	10
Annatto-seed	71	0	Musk (tin)	1	0
Areca	24	0	Myrrh	98	0
Argol	15	0	Nux vomica	28	0
Asafetida	494	1	Opium (bricks) ..	51	51
Asphaltum	6	0	Orange oil (Jam.)	11	0
Bael-fruit	4	0	Orange-peel	32	28
Balsam Peru	2	0	Orris (Mog.)	11	9
Benzoin—			Papain	2	0
Palembang	48	4	Pateira brava ..	38	0
Sumatra	91	0	Peppermint-oil ..	36	20
Buchu	48	10	Quince-seed	5	5
Calumba	398	40	Rhubarb (China) ..	36	0
Camphor—			Salep	3	0
Jap. ref.	16	6	Sandarac	16	0
Canella alba	15	0	Sarsaparilla—		
Cannabis indica ..	71	0	Grey Jam	6	6
Cardamoms & seed	126	76	Lima Jam	2	0
Cascarilla	19	3	Native Jam	13	6
Cashew-nuts	69	0	Scammonium	2	0
Cassia fistula	22	22	Scammony-root ..	2	0
Chamomiles	3	0	Seedlac	63	0
Civet (hris.)	5	0	Senna and pods—		
Coca-leaves	34	0	Alexandrian	88	23
Colocynth apple ..			Tinnevely	135	53
and pulp	16	0	Soy	4	4
Copaiba	21	0	Squill	44	44
Cubebs	46	0	Strophanthus	6	0
Cumin-seed	68	8	Tamarinds—		
Cuttlefish-bone ..	244	0	W. I.	35	0
Dragon's blood	33	6	Tonka-beans	3	1
Eucalyptus oil	26	6	Tragacanth	48	39
Galbanum	24	0	Turmeric	263	13
Galls	18	10	Wax (bees)—		
Gamboge	9	2	Abyssinian	34	0
Gum acacia	182	39	China	16	0
Gurjun balsam	20	0	East African	7	0
Honey—			East Indian	96	0
Cuban	4	0	Jamaica	1	1
Haiti	15	15	Madagascar	128	21
Jamaica	165	79	Mozambique	50	0
Kamala	8	*1	Spanish	8	0

* Sold privately.

AGAR-AGAR.—A bale of No. 1 Kobe quality sold at 1s. 8d.; privately 1s. 8½d. is quoted for this description.

ALOES.—Cape proved slow of sale, only 5 cases Mossel Bay selling on the usual 20 per cent. tares at 36s. for good seconds, part livery, and 35s. 6d. for fair seconds. Two cases of ordinary broken Algoa Bay on "shipping tares" sold at 35s. 6d. per cwt. Five kegs Socotrine, partly inferior dark mixed, were held at 65s.

AMMONIACUM.—Three bags of fair pale small to bold, free almonds to part blocky, sold at 75s., and for 3 bags offered without reserve 38s. was paid for inferior dark blocky and small grains.

ASAFETIDA.—New parcels amounting to 458 packages from the Persian Gulf were offered, a fair proportion of which was good quality, but in view of the extraordinary and puzzling attitude adopted by the U.S. Customs, who have recently rejected some of the finest quality of asafetida obtainable and "held up" other parcels, there were no buyers.

BENZON was extremely quiet, no Sumatra being disposed of. For middling seconds with partly false packed edges and ends 7l. was wanted, and for fair thirds with small almonds the valuation was 5l. 15s. For fair seconds with small almonds the limit was 7l. 5s., and better quality was held at 8l. 5s. Four cases of Palembang sold at 62s. 6d. for fair seconds, slightly barky, being 2s. 6d. cheaper than private valuation. Woody thirds were limited at from 50s. to 55s. per cwt.

BUCHU was 3d. per lb. higher. Only one sale of good round green was disposed of in the public sale at 5s., but 11 bales of round were sold privately before and since the auction. Yellow ovals were held at 1s. 8d., and very stalky at from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. No genuine longs were offered. No arrivals have taken place this week. During the past four weeks we understand that the bulk of the shipments from the Cape have been for delivery against previous sales, and that very little has been shipped to the London market. Privately the market remains firm, but until the cheaper lots contracted for by American buyers earlier in the season at lower prices have been absorbed, it is not necessary for them to enter the Cape and London markets, and for this reason the level of prices in New York is practically the same as in London and Cape Town.

CALUMBA.—Twenty bags of small to bold washed pickings sold at 15s. per cwt., and 20 bags small to bold yellowish washed sorts realised 23s. per cwt.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Six cases of Japanese 2½-lb. slabs sold at 1s. 6d. per lb. subject; 1-oz. tablets were held for 1s. 8d.

CARDAMOMS.—Indian descriptions of Mangalore character excited keen competition, values advancing 6d. to 9d. per lb. Extra bold round sold at 5s. 6d.; good bold round, 5s. 1d.; medium round, 4s. 2d.; small ditto, 3s. 10d.; brown split and pickings, 3s. 6d.; good seed, 3s. 10d. to 3s. 11d.; extra bold long palish, 5s. 3d.; good bold ditto, 5s. 2d.; medium and small, 4s. 9d.; and small palish, 4s. 2d. per lb. Ceylon-Mysore, good bold pale, 4s. 6d.; medium and bold pale, 4s. 2d.; small and medium ditto, 3s. 10d.; seed, 3s. 11d. Brown Alleppy character sold at 3s. 4d.

The exports from Ceylon from January 1 to April 22 were 145,052 lb., against 205,285 lb. in 1911, and 289,939 lb. in 1910.

CASCARILLA.—Three barrels of fair siftings sold at 45s. per cwt.

CASSIA FISTULA.—A lot of 22 bags fair Dominican pods sold at from 20s. to 22s. per cwt.

COPAIBA.—A parcel of 16 cases of unfiltered Bahia were bought in at 2s. 3d. per lb.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Eight cases sold without reserve, including fair bright seedy virgin Singapore lump at from 7l. 7s. 6d. to 7l. 15s., a case of pickings from reboiled lump at 5l. 17s. 6d., and a case of dull seedy pickings at 4l. 5s. per cwt. 25 cases were bought in, including good seedy lump, at 8l. 10s.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.—Six cases brown Australian analysing 72 per cent. sold at 1s. per lb.

GALBANUM.—A new lot of partly very blocky gum was bought in at 2s. 3d. per lb.

GALLS.—Eleven bags of fair blue Persian sold without reserve at 46s., and for slightly sea-damaged from 40s. to 45s. was paid.

GAMBOGE.—Two cases of middling and blocky Siam pipe, partly mixed fracture, sold at from 13l. to 13l. 5s. per cwt.; for 5 cases fair Siam pipe, slightly mixed with dark and ricey Saigon, 15l. was wanted.

GUM ACACIA.—Fifteen bales of damaged selected Soudan gum and scrapings off bags sold at 38s. 6d., and ditto with gummy adhering at 30s. per cwt. Sixteen bags of Brown Barbary from Mogador had been sold privately. Ninety bags of fair Chatti gum were offered and held at 37s., and four bags fair glassy and ambery Soudan sold at 46s. per cwt.

HONEY.—Quiet and easier. Good clear lemony liquid Jamaica in barrels sold at 35s.; fair brownish liquid, 29s. to 30s.; darker ditto, 26s. to 28s.; and very dark liquid, 24s. to 25s.; set pale, 31s. Fifteen barrels Hayti sold at from 27s. to 29s. per cwt. for fair to good pale set and set-ting.

IPECACUANHA extremely quiet. Fair quality of Matto Grosso was obtainable at 9s., and plump at 9s. 3d.; selected Cartagena, practically native-picked root, was held at 7s. 6d., and fair at the same price; for very lean Minas (practically pickings), 8s. 9d. was wanted, and 9s. for Johore.

KAMALA.—Two cases were catalogued, of which one had been sold privately; 10d. was asked for the usual sandy quality.

KOLA.—Firm; 33 packages sold, including fair Java halves at 4½d., darkish at 4d., small wormy 3¾d., fair bright West Indian halves 3½d., and dark slightly mouldy 3¼d. per lb.; two bags small bright but shrivelled West Indian sold at 3d. per lb.

LIME-JUICE.—Firm. Two puncheons of good pale green raw Jamaica sold at 2s. 1d., two hhds. of fair green at 1s. 10d., two barrels brown from Montserrat at 1s. 10d., one hhd. brown Antigua at 1s. 10d., and 13 packages Dominican at 1s. 9d. for ordinary brown. Privately there appears to be very little on offer in the open market.

LIME OIL.—A single case of hand-pressed West Indian sold at 6s. 5d. per lb.

MYRRH.—Quiet. For genuine Aden three-quarters native picked gum the limit was 62s. 6d. Small and partly blocky Somali sorts were limited at 55s., pale and dusty ditto at 52s. 6d., and more or less garblings with a little good gum at 55s.

ORANGE-PEEL was easier, 24 cases selling at from 6¾d. to 7½d. per lb. for fair Tripoli strip; two cases sea-damaged realised from 3¾d. to 5d.

ORRIS.—Nine packages fair new crop Morocco sold at from 35s. to 35s. 6d. per cwt., subject to sellers' approval, and two serons of similar quality at 35s.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—Four cases of Mitcham (J. & G. Miller's) distillation were limited at 31s. net, and for two cases Japanese (Kobayashi) 6s. 6d. was wanted; 20 cases Kobayashi and Suzuki sold without reserve at from 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d. being lower. Privately, *Todd's* crystal white is quoted 13s. 6d. net ex warehouse.

QUINCE-SEED.—Five bags fair Cape (part slightly scented with naphthaline) sold at from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d.

RHUBARB.—Nothing was sold in auction. For good bold round Shensi (High-dried character), with three-quarters very fair pinky fracture, a bid of 1s. 10d. was refused, the value being about 2s. 2d. Medium and bold round Canton, with half pinky fracture, and half dull and dark, slightly wormy, was bought in at 1s. 9d., and for medium and bold round horny well-trimmed High-dried, with three-quarters pinky fracture, the price was 8½d.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica, of which six bales offered, was about 1d. per lb. cheaper, from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per lb. being paid for roughish to fair; six bales native Jamaica realised 1s. 4d. for good, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. for fair red, and 1s. for dull red. Two bales of very ordinary rough Lima-Jamaica were bought in, a bid of 1s. 5d. being refused.

SENNA.—Tinnevely was easier, ordinary small greenish leaf selling at 1½d. to 1¾d., middling broken greenish 2½d., good clean green at 3d., and pods at 1½d. to 1¾d. Of Alexandrian 23 packages sold, including whole leaf at 4¾d., ordinary broken leaf at 2¾d., and dusty siftings at 1¾d. Two bales of pale pods have been sold privately, and for darkish ditto 4½d. was wanted.

SQUILL.—Twenty-five bags of fair quality but damaged sold without reserve at from 1¼d. to 1½d.; privately the value of good white on spot is 4d. per lb.; also 19 bags of common brown if pay charges sold at 1d. per lb.

TOKKA-BEANS.—A single case of red and black mixed Para sold at 4s. 5d. per lb.; in another instance 4s. 6d. was asked for similar quality.

TERMERIC.—Thirteen bags of powdered from Bombay sold at 10s. per cwt.; 58 bags good bold Madras finger were limited at 27s., and small at 25s.

VARIOUS DRUGS.—Among the bought-in drugs were the following: Twenty drums of Siam *Gurjun balsam* at 4d. per lb.; 37 cases very husky *Cashew nuts* at 40s.; 28 bags dull unwashed Madras *Nux vomica* at 8s. 6d.; 35 barrels

fair juicy new crop Barbados *Tamarinds* at 17s. per cwt.; 10 cases Red Ship brand *Star anise oil* at 5s. 8d.; five cases *Mastic* at 2s. 5d. for fair Morocco tear; five cases Morocco *Sondarac* at 75s., and four bales *Bael fruit* at 4d. per lb.

WAX (BEES') was extremely dull, the only business being a sale of 21 mats fair yellow and brown Madagascarr block at 7l. 2s. 6d. and a tierce of Jamaica (all that offered) at 7l. 17s. 6d. for mostly dark brown pieces.

Manchester Chemical-market.

May 17.

There was a fair attendance on the chemical side at to-day's Exchange, and although in some quarters the demand is said to be active, this only applies to belated deliveries, owing to the coal strike. We should say that ordinary demand is fair, but more interest is being manifested in forward business than has been the case for some time past. Heavy chemicals remain fairly steady, and there is again little or no change to note in quotations. Bleaching-powder, however, shows rather a wide range, although on contract account the figures are 4l. 2s. 6d. to 4l. 7s. 6d. per ton for softwood casks, on rails at makers' works. Crystal carbonate is in fair inquiry at 6l. 7s. 6d. per ton in 2-cwt. bags, on rails at works. Bicarbonate of soda and soda-crystals in good demand. Bicarbonate, 4l. 7s. 6d.; industrial, 3l. 17s. 6d.; and tinted, 3l. 7s. 6d. per ton f.o.r. Solvent naphtha is 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d., and miscible naphtha, 60° o.p., about 3s. Permanganate of potash in small crystals is 35l. 10s. to 36l. Yellow prussiate rules lower at 4¾d. to 5d. per lb. First quality lump sal-ammoniac is 44l.; second quality, 42l.; and ground, 44l. to 46l. per ton. Sulphate of copper keeps on the quiet side, and is again lower, although the raw metal is rather variable. To-day's prices are 24l. 2s. 6d. to 24l. 7s. 6d. per ton for best brands, delivered Manchester. Rectified sulphuric acid in better inquiry at 4l. per ton f.o.r. makers' works. Arsenic is quietly steady, though the recent increased price has had a tendency to restrict business. Sulphur is in request; flowers are 8l. 10s. per ton, in 2-cwt. bags; roll, 6l. 12s. 6d., in 5-cwt. barrels; rock, 5l. 5s. to 5l. 15s., in 3-cwt. bags; and recovered sulphur, 4l. 12s. 6d. to 4l. 10s. per ton, on rails at works. Coal-tar products are fairly steady. Sulphate of ammonia is 14l. 12s. 6d. to 14l. 13s. 9d. per ton f.o.r. Manchester.

Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market is brisk, and deliveries both on home and export account are better. Generally speaking, there is a strong demand against existing contracts, but miscellaneous sales are also of a satisfactory character. Here and there some attention is being given to late forward requirements, but there is nothing general in this respect. Stocks of main articles continue on the low side, and values all round are firm.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—The tone in this market, after being weak, has improved slightly, and ruling prices are a shade better. Present nearest figures: Beckton, prompt, 25-per-cent. ammonia guaranteed, 14l. 5s.; London terms, 14l.; Leith, 14l. 17s. 6d. to 15l.; Liverpool, 14l. 17s. 6d.; and Hull, 14l. 16s. 3d.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder has been in strong demand, price varying, according to conditions, from 4l. 2s. 6d. to 5l. per ton for softwood casks on rails. Caustic soda continues in request at late figures; 76 to 77 per cent., 10l. 7s. 6d.; 70-per-cent., 9l. 12s. 6d.; and 60-per-cent., 8l. 12s. 6d., with export figures 7s. 6d. per ton less. Ammonia alkali keeps a fair average, and price for prompt is maintained at 4l. to 4l. 5s. per ton, in bags, on rails, and 4l. 15s. in casks, f.o.b. Liverpool. From July 1, as previously mentioned, values will run from 2l. 17s. 6d. to 3l. 10s. per ton for home trade. Soda-crystals, 2l. 2s. 6d. to 2l. 5s. per ton, on rails, in bags. Bicarbonate of soda, 5l. to 5l. 15s. per ton, according to packages, etc. Salteack has been in somewhat better demand at 42s. 6d. Chlorates of potash and soda, 3½d. to 3¾d. Yellow prussiates have been moving rather more freely, and the tone is better. Potash, 4½d. to 4¾d.; and soda, 3½d. Hyposulphite of soda still keeps quiet, but on the whole prices are better. Ordinary crystals, in casks, vary from 4l. 15s. to 5l., according to make, with extras for smaller quantities; deliveries in 1-cwt. kegs, 5l. 10s. to 7l. 15s. per ton, according to quality and quantity. Silicates of soda unchanged: 140° Tw., 4l. 7s. 6d. to 4l. 17s. 6d.; 100° Tw., 3l. 17s. 6d. to 4l. 7s. 6d.; and 75° Tw., 3l. 10s. to 4l., according to quality, quantity, and destination.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

CALABAR BEANS.—Owing to the high prices asked, demand has fallen off. For small quantities 3.30m. to 3.35m. per kilo. is quoted.

ETHER (SULPHURIC).—After the Spirit Central had totally withdrawn their prices, it was impossible to give quotations, either for prompt or forward, as its value is quite dependent on that of spirit. This difficulty still exists, as spirit has advanced 6m. per 100 litres, and ether 10.50m. per 100 kilos.

GLYCERIN.—The Marseilles market is quiet, buyers as well as sellers waiting developments. Some sales took place in saponification glycerin at 145fr. and even 140fr. for next year, whereas 80-per-cent. crude at 122.50fr. was sought for in vain. Saponification glycerin on the spot is 145fr.; delivery over 1912, 142.50fr.; delivery over 1913, 140fr.; for crude 80-per-cent. for prompt and delivery over 1912 there are sellers at 125fr. and buyers at 122.50fr. Delivery during 1913: sellers at 120fr. and buyers at 115fr. per 100 kilos. f.o.b.

TARTARIC ACID.—As the result of larger export orders the Hamburg market is firmer, and 2.35m. per kilo. has been paid for spot and 2.35m. for delivery.

American Drug-market.

New York, May 7.

Business in the New York drug-market has increased notably during the interval, the earlier period of conservative buying, with the consequent lightness of holdings, being succeeded by fairly active buying in round lots. The improvement has been marked by a pretty general readjustment of prices. Quinine, acetone, ipecacuanha, and tolu are higher. Opium, pareira brava, grindelia, and sarsaparilla are lower.

ACETONE.—The restricted demand for the products of wood distillation continues an adverse factor governing the manufacturing cost of lime acetate, and, owing to the advance of 25c. per cwt. in the price of this salt, acetone has been marked up 1c. to 17c., with a good demand in progress for both domestic and export account.

ALOES.—The local market has been sparingly supplied for some time, and, with available stocks of case Curaçao closely controlled, prices were advanced during the interval to 10c. for round lots. Competition for the control of new supplies has been exceptionally keen this year among primary dealers, and, since the crop is backward and of probable light extent, the principal holders in Aruba have been asking as high prices as conditions might excuse, and possibly a little more. Domestic consumers are apparently well covered meantime, and, owing to a desire to turn over their stocks, importers are now offering spot goods and "to arrive" at the lower figure of 9c.

BROMIDES.—Manufacturers continue to quote on the basis of 32c. for potassium, but second-hand dealers are offering at about 1c. cheaper, owing, it is said, to backward demand.

BUCHU.—Shorts continue in limited supply, and, owing to the defective condition of shipments expected to relieve the local situation, the market is again very firm at \$1.20, with higher prices in prospect.

CARBON BISULPHIDE continues in nominal position, the only offerings being of foreign manufacture at the high price of 14c. This product is manufactured by only one concern in this country, who hold the patent rights on the only process for its economical production, and the recent breaking-down of the plant caused great shortage. The operations of this plant are now being resumed.

CASCARA SAGRADA continues in backward demand on spot, but advices from the Pacific are very firm in tone, owing to the limited supplies available there, and the New York market is consequently firmer, the best prices obtainable being 8½c. for "new" bark in quantity, 9c. for old.

COPAIBA.—Owing to shortage on spot and limited shipments for this market, prices for genuine C. & S. American have been advanced to 52c. to 55c. Hamburg grades guaranteed to pass the routine U.S.P. tests are available at 45c. Para is offered at 55c.

GRINDELIA ROBUSTA is in declining tendency, owing to the approach of new crop, and 5c. can be done on spot.

HYDRASTIS has been less active during the interval, and with supplies of spring-dug available, prices are just steady at \$5.25, with powdered drug offering at the same figure.

IPECACUANHA.—Cartagena has been in more active demand of late, and prices have advanced rapidly to \$1.95 in sympathy with primary conditions of scarcity. Rio is quoted at \$2.25, but demand for this description is small, since it is usually higher in price and offers no advantage from a manufacturing point of view.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—American is offered on the spot at the former price of \$2.85 for tins, and the market is steady with a routine business in progress. Advices from growing centres are rather more bullish in tone than usual, considerable shortness being foretold, owing to the backwardness of the season and the lateness of spring planting.

QUININE.—The advance in price has been the most prominent feature of the local market, the rise of 2c., and

latterly of a further 3½c. to 19½c., being the first change for three years. The figure of 19½c. is restricted to 100-oz. tins, 50-oz. lots being charged at 20c.

Mitcham Herb-crops.

Messrs. J. & G. Miller write that the weather conditions during the past few months have been and still continue very unfavourable for the Mitcham herb-crops. There has only been ½ in. of rain during the past eight weeks. The planting of the new crop of peppermint ought to be finished by the first week in May, and practically nothing has been planted out up to May 16, which indicates the crops will be short during the next two seasons, as the crops for 1913 and 1914 depend on the new plantations made in 1912.

London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of April, and to the stocks on April 30.

	April		Stocks		1912	
	Landed	Delivd.	1912	1911	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes.....cs. etc.	122	119	1,023	1,274	378	677
".....gourds	—	—	800	1,092	—	292
Anise, star.....cs.	—	10	63	1	—	12
Arrowroot.....pkgs.	1,527	437	3,552	4,553	4,900	3,914
Balsams.....cke.	—	24	177	273	30	102
Calumba.....pkgs.	297	28	1,500	167	742	564
Camphor....."	750	8,9	1,621	974	2,976	3,324
Cardamoms....."	416	260	530	1,239	847	1,121
Cascara sagrada tons	1	21	248	577	32	56
Cinchona.....pkgs.	167	341	3,356	4,520	1,573	2,253
Cochineal.....bgs.	19	42	323	265	135	156
Cubebs....."	—	46	86	43	1	84
Dragon's-blood pkgs.	10	25	134	191	86	77
Galls....."	576	668	2,617	1,991	2,168	1,489
Gums—						
Acacia....."	872	697	5,573	5,612	4,094	3,587
Ammoniacum....."	67	3	71	4	84	17
Animal....."	119	229	382	278	443	501
Asaetida....."	127	33	883	1,118	1,064	850
Benzoin....."	222	79	505	559	701	491
Copal....."	1,895	2,670	20,687	26,414	11,382	14,540
Damar....."	568	548	6,405	5,618	4,759	3,192
Gamboge....."	2	2	88	141	23	72
Guaiaum....."	8	7	44	29	27	21
Kauri.....tons net	109	104	526	285	501	354
Kino.....pkgs.	—	—	15	40	3	9
Mastic....."	—	—	18	23	5	7
Myrrh, B.I....."	37	19	562	393	342	198
Olibanum....."	—	112	432	569	30	236
Sandarac....."	110	75	545	1,267	423	464
Tragacanth....."	1,664	1,280	6,520	4,029	7,653	4,451
Ipecacuanha—						
Cartagena....."	16	15	26	43	23	25
E.I. (Johore)....."	—	5	20	30	39	53
Matto Grosso....."	6	5	30	39	21	40
Minas....."	—	6	21	17	17	35
Jalap.....bils.	192	43	207	229	230	98
Nux vomica.....pkgs.	—	27	217	166	263	113
Oils—						
*Anise, star.....cs.	—	—	30	24	41	28
*Cassia....."	—	—	32	32	—	5
Castor.....pkgs.	232	78	364	102	555	402
Cocnut.....tons	137	56	851	361	943	376
Olive.....pkgs.	519	468	1,927	1,822	1,905	1,525
Palm....."	81	2	142	—	115	6
Quinine.....lb.	4,381	2,175	257,299	232,842	50,104	15,170
Rhubarb.....cs.	37	30	317	491	181	160
Sassa.....bils.	71	79	211	364	253	265
Sarsaparilla....."	238	253	1,560	2,112	779	1,542
Shellac.....pkgs.	3,411	3,544	100,839	96,418	16,050	15,699
Shellac.....cs.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turmeric.....tons	26	22	236	104	70	107
Wax—						
Bees'.....pkgs.	428	454	1,673	1,393	2,193	2,370
Vegetable (Jap.)....."	50	36	541	722	254	260

* Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included.

NORWEGIAN CALCIUM CARBIDE.—The exports of calcium carbide from Norway during 1910 amounted to 50,578 m. tons (337,200t.), against 48,351 m. tons (322,344t.) in 1909, and 36,895 m. tons (327,955t.) in 1908. In 1910 the German imports from Norway were 17,635 m. tons, and 11,325 m. tons in 1909, the exports to U.K. being 10,650 and 10,465 m. tons respectively.

The Crutched Friars Drug Showrooms.

A last look through London's emporium of crude drugs before being demolished to make room for the new home of the Port of London Authority.



THE GATEWAY.

THE topography of one of the most ancient and historic corners of the City of London will, in the course of the next twelve months or so, undergo considerable changes owing to the fact that the Port of London Authority have compulsorily acquired a site of about three acres in the City to provide them with headquarters worthy of the greatest city of the world. The site is bounded on the four sides by Seething Lane, Trinity Square, Great Tower Street, Crutched Friars, and Savage Gardens. The huge block of buildings to be erected will probably have a main entrance facing the Tower, and will be next to those of Trinity House. Altogether over sixty separate buildings are to be demolished, over a thousand commercial firms are to vacate their premises, and three thoroughfares (Catherine Court, Muscovy Court, and French Horn Yard) will probably be swept away. Approximately it is calculated that the site has cost a million sterling to buy as regards freeholds alone, and the numerous tenants and leaseholders have had to be compensated. Savage Gardens already looks a derelict thoroughfare. The houses in this street mostly consist of Georgian residences let out in offices, many of the rooms being oak-panelled. Sir Thomas Savage, in the early part of the seventeenth century, resided in Savage Gardens. Muscovy Court (so named from the office of the Russian Ambassadors having been here) was only rebuilt a few years ago, and contains a block of 150 offices. The new scheme includes, of course, the demolition of the Crutched Friars drug-warehouses, a short historical note of which finds fitting reference in this memoir, although comparatively little is known concerning them. Mr. Bryan Corcoran tells us in his guide to the neighbouring church of St. Olave's (where the immortal Pepys is buried) that the monastery of Crouched Friars was founded in 1298 for Friars of the Holy Cross, a very large establishment dissolved and demolished in 1538. These monasteries, on which site the warehouses were built, occupied (according to an Old London map of 1535) several acres of the parish between Seething Lane, Cooper's Row, Trinity Square, and Tower Hill. Henry VIII. swept these monasteries away, and afterwards the nobility came and dwelt in St. Olave's parish, but merchants and traders gradually ousted them, and in the Stuart period the Court moved westwards, the nobles and gentry following them. We learn that in 1560 the first

Venetian glassworks in London were established in Crutched Friars. Afterwards the Navy Office (of which Pepys was secretary about 1670) were removed from Mark Lane to this centre, and on their removal westwards the old East India Company acquired the site and erected the present buildings in which drugs and other valuable produce are housed. Subsequently the buildings fell into the



LOADING AND UNLOADING GOODS IN THE COURTYARD.

hands of the East and West India Dock Co., which in 1889 was fused with the London and St. Katharine Docks Co., and three years ago, under Lloyd George's scheme, they were transferred to the Port of London Authority. It is considered that these buildings, although erected just over two hundred years ago, show little sign of deterioration. Formerly there was an entrance in Seething Lane, a passageway from Muscovy Court, but the main entrance



DRUG SHOWROOM.

was, and always has been, in Crutched Friars. The gateway shown in the initial letter formerly belonged to the old Navy Office, and was erected by them about 1660. It will be seen that the posts are surmounted by a recumbent lion

on each side, bearing the arms of the old East India Company. Under the new scheme it is to be hoped that these typical beasts will find a fitting home, and not be relegated into obscurity. It was in 1889 that the drug showroom

judge whether the quality is "firsts," "seconds," or "thirds." First quality with storax flavour is now rarely seen, although such finds a ready market. Penang benzoin has also been absent for several years now, and Palembang in tins is less frequently met with. The same has to be said of Siam gum, which is only occasionally offered. Rubber cultivation in Sumatra, which island produces the bulk of benzoin, has lessened the production. Ipecacuanha still remains one of the most interesting drugs, but the quantity of Brazilian and Colombian root placed on show is trifling to what it formerly was. Twenty years ago the whole of the ipecacuanha imported into London was in the hands of two or three firms, but the area of competition has widened, and in the past decade or so we have had the cultivated Minas root as distinguished from the Matto Grosso or so-called Rio, while regular consignments grown on the rubber plantations of a well-known company in the Federated Malay States (known as Johore ipecac) have been a feature. These consignments are usually sold



SUMATRA BENZOIN, IPECAC, AND SARSAPARILLA.

was removed from the Fenchurch Street warehouses to its present location on the fifth or top floor of the building to the left of the archway shown in our sketch. The rhubarb-room is approached through a second gate across the courtyard, and the vanilla is located in a well-lighted room adjoining that of the drugs. The *modus operandi* of how and what drugs are handled at these warehouses has been previously described in these columns, and the same system is carried on from year to year with few changes. Men come and go and prices of drugs rise and fall, but the head of the drug-warehouse, Mr. James Weare, who is invariably addressed as "Jim," still remains, he having completed forty-two years' service, succeeding his late father as foreman in 1890, when he already had twenty years to his credit. An important part of his duties is to prepare, grade, and place on show the drugs to be offered in the fortnightly auction, and this requires expert knowledge, which has only been attained after many years' experience. It is on alternate Wednesdays that Jim's advice is much sought after, as on this day there is a more or less continuous stream of home and export druggists, brokers, and merchants, to say nothing of the ubiquitous trade Press, passing through the room.

It is only the bulky drugs that are handled at the Crutched Friars warehouse, these including aloes, benzoin, dragon's blood, gamboge, elemi, guaiacum, ipecacuanha, rhubarb, sarsaparilla, and occasionally jalap and myrrh. The same part of the room is always allotted to the same firm of brokers, each firm's goods being placed together. On the floor under each lot a number corresponding with the lot in the catalogue is marked in chalk, and at the starting-point of each firm's "show" is a board bearing the name of the broker offering the goods. The smaller packages of drugs such as Curaçao aloes, benzoin, and ipecacuanha are placed on wooden tables on trestles for inspection. The buyers walk round, catalogue in hand, making their own valuations and descriptions of quality, and if any doubt arises "Jim" the umpire gives his unerring decision. As regards importance and value, probably Sumatra benzoin is the leading article. The drug is usually more or less false-packed, the sides or corners consisting of earthy matter, and is cut across, one case out of every parcel being cut transversely. By the quantity, size, and even packing of the almonds it is thus easy to

at the current market price of the day on arrival, and are not subject to speculative manipulation by the importers. When the importation of Brazilian ipecac was in the hands of two or three houses, nothing made it more easy to "corner" the drug, especially in the absence of reliable information concerning collection and probable supplies. Now the creation of a corner would be attended with difficulty, as an arrival of, say, forty or fifty bales of "Johore" would be sufficient to give the speculator qualms and upset market calculations. It is stated that with the demand for rubber, labour in Brazil finds it more pleasant and more remunerative to tap rubber than to dig for "poaya" or ipecacuanha.



MR. WEARE SAMPLING DRAGON'S BLOOD.

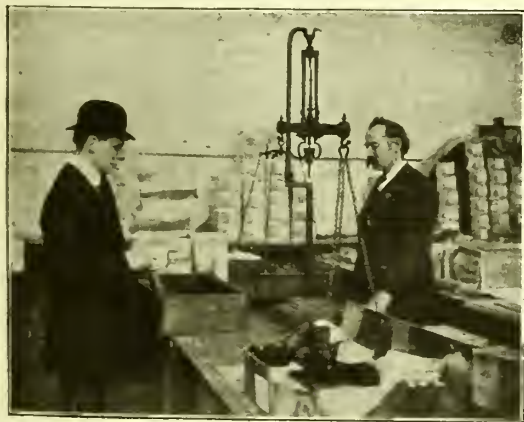
The bulk of our dragon's blood is shipped from Singapore, arriving in wooden cases varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cwt. in weight. Our picture shows Mr. Weare chopping a lump, small pieces of which are crushed under the heel to ascertain the brilliancy of colour, the principal

test of the article. American buyers express a fancy for the "reboiled" lump. Reed dragon's blood is also shown in the picture; this is packed in sticks of 9 in. to 12 in. in length, neatly wrapped in palm-leaves. Siam gamboge is a drug which figures largely in the warehouse, the quality being judged by the fracture, which should be



EAST INDIAN ALOES IN MONKEY-SKINS.

of bright orange colour, in contrast to that of Saigon (Cochin China), which is invariably of dark and ricey fracture. The bulkiest drug on show is sarsaparilla, which is seen in the foreground (see p. 146). The London market imports six varieties, chief of which is the so-called grey Jamaica, mostly imported from Bocas del Toro, Central America, *via* New York and Hamburg; the Lima-Jamaica, which comes *via* Panama; the red or native Jamaica, which actually comes from that island; also Honduras, Mexican, and Guayaquil. Occasionally it is not an easy matter to distinguish between some sarsaparillas from different sources, and even a materia-medica examiner would be puzzled, unless his commercial faculties were keenly alive. Aloes is probably the least valuable drug in the warehouse. The manner in which Zanzibar and Socotrine aloes are packed has been frequently described, and everyone has heard of the "monkey-skins" in which the juice is received. That known as "Socotrine" is



WEIGHING VANILLA SAMPLES.

usually packed in kegs, and mostly imported *via* Bombay and Aden. These two are the most valuable, but the bulk of the demand is now chiefly for Curaçao aloes and Cape (not shown in the warehouse), the former reaching us from the Dutch islands of Aruba and Bonaire, mostly *via* New York and occasionally Hamburg. Curaçao aloes some-

times possesses the property of changing from "capey" into a gradual liver colour (but not always), thereby becoming more valuable. Fine ripe liver aloes is much sought after by certain proprietary pill-makers, regardless of price. Gourd aloes, of which we see comparatively few nowadays, are shown on p. 146, but true Barbados aloes in gourds only appear in the museum and druggists' price-lists. The gourd aloes are split in two and graded according to the quality of the juice. Rhubarb is housed in a separate warehouse, and the samples are shown in a special room apart from other drugs. We are able to



CHOPPING RHUBARB FOR INSPECTION

give a picture of Mr. Auburn, the rhubarb foreman, preparing the samples for inspection. Commercially, Mincing Lane knows three leading descriptions—Shensi, Canton, and High-dried, the first being the most valuable. Shensi and Canton were formerly supposed to be all sun-dried, but within recent years the former has appeared on the market as apparently kiln-dried, thus partaking of the High-dried character, which is acknowledged to be kiln-dried. It need hardly be said that dealers do not pay the same price as for the genuine old-fashioned Shensi, of which we see little. Again, there is a marked distinction between the flat and round High-dried, the latter being a common rough dark-coated root worth about half the price of the flat description. Upon arrival in London the drug is bulked—*i.e.*, a whole parcel emptied on a heap and picked over by hand, according to size and quality, before it is again transferred to the cases, while the pickings, which mostly consist of stalky and spongy quality, are sold separately. Quality is, of course, judged by the fracture, a number of pieces being split and placed on a tray for this purpose. As already stated, it is only the bulky drugs, of which it is necessary to sample an entire original package, that are to be found at Crutched Friars, and they form only a small proportion of the articles which go to make up a representative drug-auction. Such drugs as cardamoms, senna, buchu, calumba, colocyath, cuttlefish, honey, wax, etc., of which only small samples are shown, are on view in the brokers' showrooms in Mincing Lane and thereabouts. The future home of the drug showroom has not yet been definitely decided on, but the trade having been given the choice of the London Docks or the Cutler Street warehouse off Houndsditch, they will probably decide on the latter venue, and another twelve months may elapse before the work of demolition commences. Thus will pass away another historic landmark to make room for modern conditions and provide fitting headquarters for the Port of London Authority.

"DISEASES AND REMEDIES."—The fourth edition of this useful book for chemists has recently been published by the *C. & D.* It is a concise survey of the most modern methods of medicine, telling the nature of ailments and describing the methods of treatment. The fourth edition has been carefully revised by a general medical practitioner, and certain parts of the book have been entirely rewritten. It is published at 3s. (by post 3s. 3d.), and can be obtained from the *C. & D.* offices in London or Australia and from the wholesale and sundries houses.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest. Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

An Unfounded Statement.

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to an anonymous letter published in your issue of May 11, 1912, page 71, which contains an utterly unfounded statement reflecting upon my firm, and for which the original author has already made an ample apology. We ask you to set this right by publishing this letter and the enclosed copies of letters in respect thereto.—Yours faithfully,

Nottingham, May 14. JESSE BOOT.

1, 2, and 3 Albany Court Yard,
Piccadilly, W.,
July 31, 1911.

SIR,—Our client, Sir Jesse Boot, has placed in our hands a circular sent by you to every member of Parliament containing the following assertion respecting him:

"About the same time, during a newspaper discussion carried on in the columns of the leading trade journal, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, the head manager of the largest firm of retail chemists in the world (Boots, Ltd.) stated: 'Although we are compelled by law to engage a registered chemist in order to dispense and sell poisons, we generally place him under the direct supervision of an unregistered but competent man.'"

This is untrue, distinctly libellous, and damaging to him personally. Unless we receive by return an unequivocal retraction and apology, and a promise to make the apology as widely spread as the original assertion, our client instructs us to commence legal proceedings for this gross libel.

(Signed) TYRRELL, LEWIS, & BROADBENT.

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF PHARMACY AND DRUG-STORE PROPRIETORS OF GREAT BRITAIN, LTD.

President, W. Huntrods, Holbeck Moor, Leeds.

Secretary, A. Dobson, Grove Cottage, Morley.

August 1, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 31st ult., and in reply I beg to state that I deeply regret that an incorrect statement should have been published in the pamphlet referred to.

I therefore unreservedly withdraw the statement, sincerely apologise for the publication, and undertake to make the inaccuracy and apology as widely known as the original statement.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. HUNTRODS.

[We are not aware that the head manager of Boots, Ltd., ever made in our columns, or elsewhere, the statement above referred to, and trust that this publication will prevent the repetition of the allegation.—EDITOR. (C. & D.)]

The Shops Act in Ireland.

SIR,—It seems to me that a chemist in Ireland who has a wine-licence need not close for any weekly half-holiday. He is clearly exempted, I submit, by Section 21, Sub-section 7—

"Any shop in which the trade or business of the sale by retail of intoxicating liquors is carried on in conjunction with any other trade or business shall, as respects all such trades or businesses, be exempt from the obligation to be closed on the weekly half-holiday."

I should like your opinion on the point.

Yours truly,

Dublin. J. C. McWALTER, LL.B.

[There can be no two opinions about this exemption, but by Sub-section 9 a closing order may be made by the local authority on the application of two-thirds of the occupiers of such shops.—EDITOR.]

"Pharmacy for the Pharmacist."

SIR,—Will you kindly spare me a little space to ask Mr. Edmund Jones what he means in his letter in your last issue? He says he first read the "circular to which my name, among others, is attached in the C. & D. of April 27," and a little lower down he refers to having signed the said circular "in an unguarded moment." It would seem that he signed the circular with his eyes shut. The circular bearing his signature now lies before me, and it is *verbatim et literatim* the same as appeared in your pages. How he supposed the replies from candidates were to be obtained without sending the circular to them I cannot understand. Has Mr. Jones had another unguarded moment?

Sir, the question that has been raised is not one of personalities: it is a great principle. The time has come when it is to be pharmacy for the pharmacists. The secretariat is the corner-stone of this policy. Every pharmacist is to be gathered into the Society, and loyalty to the whole body is to be a greater and better thing than loyalty to a clique, however estimable. To bring this about there must be a great, a greedy readiness at headquarters to champion the causes which make for the betterment of the position and remuneration of the individual pharmacist. This is well worth striving for.

Yours faithfully,

Manchester, May 13.

WILLIAM KIRKBY.

Pharmaceutical Friendly Society.

SIR,—As a humble member of the Pharmaceutical Society, and, naturally, interested in its welfare, I have been keenly disappointed at its remissness in not forming itself into an approved society under the National Insurance Act. Instead of taking the lead in this matter it has allowed a few Scotch gentlemen (all honour to them) to be the pioneers in safeguarding managers and assistants in regard to the insurance against sickness. By this laxity at headquarters the Pharmaceutical Society has missed an opportunity of swelling its ranks by some hundreds of new members who would have taken a *personal* interest in its well-being. Now that we have a prospect of an infusion of new blood into the Council, is it too much to hope, or too late in the day to suggest, that the first business on hand should be the rectifying of this omission by the Society joining forces with the Scottish Society and lending all its influence and support to ensure the success of the Chemists' Friendly Society? When it is remembered that out of over 15,000 chemists in business only 7,300 have thought it worth their while to enrol themselves as members of the Society, one cannot help coming to the conclusion that there is "something rotten in the State of Denmark." Times have changed, and we must change with the times. We need to cast "the modern eye" upon the Society with a view to re-modelling its policy. Instead of spending huge sums of money on a "Journal" that is read by but a minority of practising pharmacists, it should expend them on things that would be of material benefit to the members of our craft. Instead of being a quasi-scientific and fearfully respectable body the Society should be run on real live trade-union lines, when it would appeal to the crowd. We should not then have to bewail a dearth of members, or to issue an annual report showing an excess by a thousand pounds of expenditure over income, or be driven, as we were a few years ago, to the doubtful expedient of increasing examination-fees for the purpose of meeting a straitened financial position. May I respectfully suggest as a good motto for the new Council, "Retrenchment and Reform"?—Yours, etc.,

M.P.S. (174/64.)

Insurance Dispensing Charges.

SIR,—Many methods of charging National Insurance dispensing have been suggested, but I think the proposals of "Q. E. F." in your issue of April 20 deserve the serious consideration of all pharmacists in Scotland. The dispensing-fee might be modified to 1s. without in any way interfering with the principle of his scheme. Xrayser's "fatal objection" to it should in no way discourage us. The Chancellor is not to be the sole arbiter in this matter. We are to have a word in it, and if thoroughly united could accomplish much. If the indirect benefit is to be

the chief advantage we are to get from insurance dispensing, then I am indeed sorry for the majority of pharmacists in Scotland, who already supply 80 to 90 per cent. of the drugs and dispensing at ordinary rates.

Yours, etc.,

AYRSHIRE. (70/74.)

The Proctor Business.

SIR,—Allow me to correct a mistake in the Proctor and Mawson amalgamation. The Proctor business was founded in the year 1768 (not 1678) by John Proctor. At his death it was carried on by his son, John Proctor, afterwards by his son, William Proctor (the grandson), then by Barnard S. Proctor, the great-grandson, and the fourth of the name connected with that business. I doubt whether there is any business in Newcastle-on-Tyne that has been carried on by one family for as many years.

Yours truly,

JOHN PROCTOR,

Grandson of the Founder.

25 East Parade, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

"How to Make a Shop Attractive."

SIR,—This is a problem which many have tried to solve; some have managed to do so, and some have failed. You can adopt many ways in making your shop inviting to customers. I think the most important thing in any shop is "cleanness." How can anyone expect to do business when the shop is dirty, dust on the shop-rounds and cases? Customers will think your drugs and preparations will be like the shop. You must have the front of the shop perfectly clean, and also the floor; not just cleaned once a week, but every day if possible, and the outside of the windows should be cleaned every day. The windows should be changed every week, and always seasonable goods shown, with cards explaining what the goods are for; also prices. The shop should be well lighted; people will not be attracted to a badly lighted shop. Have good outside lamps; a little extra expense will repay you for this outlay. Do not keep customers waiting in your shop. Have your drugs packed in packets all ready to hand over the counter. Always have your showcases containing goods neatly arranged; nothing looks so bad as a rummaged case. Always push the best-quality goods, as it pays in the end, for cheap goods never repeat. A customer buys an enema for 2s., and it happens to go wrong; he does not consider what he paid for it, or that it was only a cheap one. Always mark your goods in plain figures. There is nothing more annoying to a customer than to see an article marked in private letters; it looks as if you had two prices, and this should never be; it should be one price for all. The last point is, give the same attention to your poorest customer as you would to your best, and I feel sure if anyone only carries this out he will find that his business will be on the upward path.

Leeds.

A. H. JONES.

A Hint from China.

SIR,—There are two things I think it is desirable to draw the attention of the makers of proprietary articles to: (1) Altering the style and put-up. It would be well when doing so to affix a small label, such as "New style (or label) adopted.....(date)," when altering a label. I have often had an article questioned as to its genuineness when suddenly we have a new style sent out without any warning from the makers. (2) I find the proprietors of Angier's Petroleum Emulsion and others put up one size for the United States of America and another for Great Britain. The result is that those who purchase their stock from England get one size, and those of us here who get theirs from America get another. I had a complaint about this some time ago, as one of my customers got a smaller bottle from me than he did for the same price from another local chemist. I know it would not be worth while my writing to the house in question, as it is not likely they are going to alter their sizes to suit the comparatively small number of customers abroad; but I write to you in the hope that others may see the above remarks and remember when putting up their preparations that they are likely to eventually lead to complications unless some explanatory note is made on the wrapper.

Yours, etc.,

A RETAILER. (165/12.)

Dispensing Notes.

This section is for the discussion and solution of dispensing problems and prescriptions submitted by "C. & D." readers. We are always pleased to receive the opinions of readers for publication. "The Art of Dispensing" ("C. & D." Office, 6s.) is the standard book of reference on this subject.

A Viscous Mixture.

SIR,—I had the subjoined prescription to dispense last week. It was sent to my customer, who did not begin to take it until to-day, when he found it would scarcely pour out of the bottle. Can you enlighten me as to the cause? We only use aq. dest. in dispensing.

Yours faithfully,

PERPLEXED. (165/47.)

Syr. glycerophosph. co. ... 3j.

Aq. ad ... 3ss.

M. ft. mist. Mitte 3viij.

[The mixture has undergone viscous fermentation, particulars of which are given in "The Art of Dispensing," and as a result it appears to be quite gelatinous. This is not an unusual phenomenon in mixtures containing saccharine bodies, but it is the first occasion on which we have seen this mixture go wrong. Perhaps some dispensers who have had this experience will communicate with us.]

A South African Prescription.

SIR,—As you occasionally publish "tit-bits" from your various correspondents, I am sending you a real tit-bit in prescribing. Possibly the day of the year (April 1) may have affected the prescriber's mind, but it certainly seems a congress of incongruities.

Yours truly,

W. FICK.

Potass. citrat.	...	...	3iv.
Tr. colchici	...	...	3ij.
Mag. sulph.	...	...	3ij.
Sodii saficyl.	...	...	3iij.
Liq. arsen. hydroch.	...	...	3iss.
Sodii iodid.	...	...	gr. xx.
Tr. nuc. vom.	...	...	3iv.
Spt. menth. pip.	...	...	3j.
Elixir saccharin.	...	...	3iij.
Spt. chlorof.	...	...	3iv.
Tr. belladonn.	...	...	3ij.
Aq. ad	...	...	3xiij.

M. S.: 3ss. t.d.s. statim post cibos.

Strychnine Solubility.

SIR,—I would esteem it a great favour if you would kindly let me have your opinion on the following mixture:

Sodii brom.	...	...	gr. xx.
Ac. hydrobrom. dil.	...	...	3ss.
Liq. strychnin.	...	...	3iij.
Syr. aurant.	...	...	3j.
Inf. aurantii ad	...	...	3j.

Mitte 3viij.

Sig.: 3j. t.d.s. p.c.

Is this an incompatible, or does the ac. hydrobrom. dil. keep the strychnine from being precipitated?

Yours sincerely,

DISA. (155/69.)

[There is no precipitate in this case. The proportion of strychnine is about 1 in 15,000, and strychnine hydrobromide is much more soluble than that, while the sodium bromide is insufficient to salt it out. It is always safe to put a shake-the-bottle label on strychnine mixtures, especially those containing salts like sodium bromide and alkalies like spt. ammon. arom., although precipitates may not be theoretically possible.]

A Pepsin-and-Cinchona Mixture.

SIR,—A customer of mine presented the following prescription to be dispensed:

Liq. pepsin.	...	...	3ij.
Ext. cinch. liq.	...	...	...
Tr. nucis vom.	...	...	...
Tr. digitalis	...	...	aa. 3iss.
Aq. chlorof.	...	...	3iij.
Aq. anethi ad	...	...	3viij.

She informs me that what she had before from the same prescription was pinky with a pinky powder at the bottom of the bottle. I made up the prescription with liq. pepsin, B.P.C. What is your opinion of the matter? When made with liq. pepsin, co. of course it would be pinky, but if there is an understanding between the doctor and the pharmacist

who first made it up I think that some note should have been made on the prescription.

Yours faithfully,

Winterton.

F. T. CHAPMAN.

[Liq. pepsin. is well understood to be a hydrochloric solution of pepsin of a pale amber colour, such as Scheffer originated. The preparation used by our correspondent is similar, and is a copy of Armour's formula. The dispenser who used a pink liquor should have noted the fact on the prescription.]

Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

Stupefying Rats.

W. S. (151/54) writes: "Can you give me the name of any substance that will stupefy rats? It is not intended to kill them, but simply to stupefy them for an hour or two, so that they can be caught and afterwards used for sporting purposes."

Sweetening Liquid Paraffin.

B. P. (163/70) writes: "I shall be glad if you can tell me how I can sweeten paraffin. liq. B.P. I find that gluside will dissolve by the aid of heat, but, on standing, it comes out as an oily substance. Chloroform sweetens it, but the taste is not agreeable to everybody."

Trousseau's Powder.

M.P.S. (161/46) received a prescription in which was ordered Trousseau's powder. On applying to the doctor, the following was supplied:

Sodæ bicarb.	1 part
Cret. prep.	2 parts
Magnes. carb.	1 part

"M.P.S." would like to know the origin of the powder, which is new to us.

Appreciations.

"The C. & D. comes as a weekly tonic," writes a Scots chemist (281/35).

"This is to thank you for the splendid report of the first Fairchild Lecture, and to say that I hope the reports of the other lectures will be as full or fuller. Unfortunately, I cannot attend, as the Shops Act stops my choosing the time I would like. We have to close here on Wednesdays."—F. B. E. (163/40).

"Many thanks for your assistance in answering my query. I had, however, obtained a clue in a copy of 'Pharmaceutical Formulas,' which gives a test for paraphenylenediamine. I found the pine-wood test answer well, and, having made up an experimental solution, found it to agree in all respects with the Japanese hair-dye under examination. As paraphenylenediamine is not permitted to be used in the preparation of hair-dyes in Japan, I imagine the proprietor is either ignorant of the composition of the dye in question, or he is trusting to luck. I have found many valuable hints in odd corners of 'Pharmaceutical Formulas,' and must certainly get the latest edition."—P. L. S. (165/15).

Use of Perfumed Industrial Methylated Spirit.

I always notice your remarks about industrial spirit going into bay-rum, etc. I presume this can always be sold as bay-rum, but your contention is that it cannot be mixed with ordinary hair lotions and washes. I wrote specially to our branch of the Inland Revenue about it, and an officer called in answer, and as far as his knowledge went I could do as I liked with it, as he informed us the wholesale house I dealt with had had special permission to make it. Later he returned my letter, with a few lines written on back saying it could be used for hair washes and lotions; so consequently I consider we can mix 3 oz. of the industrial spirit bay-rum with the lavona de composité without in any way incurring a fine or being detrimental to the preparations. Also I mix it with hair-preparations I sell, with this authority.—South Tottenham (147/9).

[This communication proves that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is better informed than some Revenue officers. The officer here referred to is apparently not aware of, or has overlooked the fact that, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise issued a general order on March 7 regarding the re-use of preparations made from industrial methylated spirit in the manner suggested by our correspondent, and the Commissioners say that "the practice is not in accordance with the general conditions under which the use of methylated spirit is allowed," and "surveyors and officers should take steps to bring under the notice of the Board any instance of the kind which comes to their knowledge" (see C. & D., March 16, p. 411).—EDITOR, C. & D.]

Legal Queries.

Consult "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1912, pp. 435 to 454, where most legal difficulties are anticipated, before writing about your difficulty.

Quercus (171/2).—See reply to "Errand-boy" in our issue of May 11, index folio 703.

S. K. (163/51).—A seedsman, unless licensed under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, cannot legally retail poisonous arsenical weed-killer or sheep-dip.

R. H. (164/39).—A promissory note is worded "On demand we promise to pay," etc., and is signed by two persons, A. and B. What is B.'s liability if A. is unable to pay his debt, or is able to pay only a part of it? [B. is liable for the full amount of the note, and not in respect of one-half only.]

Nomcn (160/69).—The reply to "Maskee's" first and third questions in our issue of May 11, index folio 701, answers your queries. Chemists, as vendors of medicines and medical and surgical appliances, need not apply for exemption orders, seeing that they are specifically exempted from early-closing orders.

P. C. (274/21).—We consider liquid and solid paraffins of the British Pharmacopœia to be included among "medicines and medical and surgical appliances"; also hair-preparations which are of a medicinal nature, vaseline, disinfectants, and cold-cream for medicinal purposes. Toilet requisites, for use as such, have not hitherto been regarded as "medicines and medical and surgical appliances," and chemists have been convicted for selling toilet-soap and a hair-brush during closing hours.

W. J. F. (279/29) writes: I am manager, and do not live on the premises. We close on Thursday at 1 P.M. (1) In case of an urgent call for oxygen or a prescription, would I have to put out a notice only while the customer is in the shop and take it in again when he had gone; or has the notice to be hung outside during the whole afternoon, even if I be out of town? (2) If the notice is exhibited on one half-holiday, must it be so every half-holiday? Of course, I intend to close every Thursday. [The answer to both these questions is that the notice is only required to be exhibited while the shop is open for the purpose of serving customers during closing hours.]

Radix (172/44) closes every Wednesday at 1 P.M. and employs a porter only, except when he goes on holiday, then a *locum tenens* is employed. How does he stand under the Shops Act? If he is "collared" by a customer when entering or leaving the shop on early-closing day, must he exhibit the notice under Section 4? [The *locum tenens* must get a half-holiday; naturally he would take the Wednesday afternoon and evening, but he cannot serve customers between 1 P.M. and midnight, although it is legal for the employer to do so. The notice (*e.g.*, one of ours) must be exhibited inside and outside the shop while customers are served during closing hours.]

Puzzled (172/31) is employed by his father on such terms that he comes within the description of "shop-assistant" under the Shops Act, which statute is conformed to in all respects except that when his father is absent "Puzzled" does not leave the shop from morning to night, and apparently does not on such occasions get a weekly half-holiday. "How do I really stand?" he asks. [He commits no offence under the Shops Act, but his father does. Maybe "Puzzled" can be got at for aiding and abetting, but that is another story.] Our querist tells us that he gets a little less than 160*l.* a year. How does he stand under the National Insurance Act? [He must be insured under that Act.]

Eclectic (2/36) puts the following question: "A shop belongs to an unqualified man who employs a fully qualified chemist. When a sale of poison is made by the qualified chemist, whose name and address is required on the label? [Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, requires the name and address of the person on whose behalf the sale is made that is to say, the owner of the shop—to be on the label. In this case, however, the whole proceeding is illegal. The owner of the shop can be prosecuted under Section 15 for keeping open shop contrary to the law, and the qualified chemist may perhaps be prosecuted under Section 3 of the 1903 Act for conducting a business contrary to the statute.]

C. B. (173/73) says his shop will be opened and the assistant employed on the Wednesday afternoon before a half-holiday. Can he employ the assistant on every other half-holiday from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.? This would give him

same time off as on the Wednesday holiday, or must "C. B." give the assistant the whole bank holiday? [The Shops Act does not compel employers to give shop-assistants the day off on bank holiday. What it does do is to suspend the half-holiday in the week preceding a bank holiday if the shop-assistant is not employed on the bank holiday and gets a half-holiday in the following week—e.g., in the case of, say, Whit Monday, which falls this year on May 27, the half-holiday to assistants need not be given in the week beginning May 19, provided they get the bank holiday on May 27 as well as another half-day before June 2.]

A. E. H. (168/65) wants to know whether the Apothecaries' Assistants' certificate would be any advantage to an unqualified man in view of the National Insurance Act. The facts are these: A person has been employed as dispenser to a doctor for a number of years. He has not much time at present for study, such as the Minor would require, but he might manage the time required for the "Hall." Do we think the Assistants' certificate will be of any use under the new Act, assuming, of course, that the latter comes in force in the form at present intended? He has passed the Pharmaceutical Preliminary. [The legal status of the dispenser will not be improved under the Insurance Act by getting the Apothecaries' Assistants' certificate. The rights and privileges of such persons to act as assistants to apothecaries in compounding and dispensing medicines are not to be interfered with by the Act. That is all.]

Uncertain (167/61) has a branch shop under a manager, who works single-handed. He takes his meals on the premises. Can he attend customers during his meals? [(1) An interval of not less than three-quarters of an hour for dinner and one of not less than half an hour for tea are provided by the Act. If the manager serves customers during the intervals they will cease to be intervals contemplated by the Act, which, however, does not compel the shop to be closed during these periods. This difficulty was contemplated by Mr. Glyn-Jones when the measure was before the Committee, and infractions of the Act appear to be illimitable. (2) If you close your shops altogether for a half-holiday once a week, and under no circumstances open them during closing hours for the purpose of serving customers, it is not necessary to exhibit the statutory notice; but if you attend a customer who comes to your house for urgent medicines, the notice should be displayed inside and outside the shop while you are serving the customer.]

H. I. G. (168/44).—(a) During the holiday season is the employer compelled to give the usual half-holiday, even though one or two assistants may be away on holidays? [Yes.] If so, I presume the employer is compelled to engage a temporary assistant, so that the law may be complied with. [He may make any arrangements which he pleases in order to conform with the Act. In holiday resorts the half-holiday is suspended during certain months in respect to shop-assistants who get a fortnight's holiday with full pay in every year.] (b) Can a chemist give an alternate morning and evening half-holiday? [No, it must be from 1.30 P.M.] (c) Are toilet-soaps and hair-brushes medical requisites? Also are photographic goods exempt from the Act—e.g., can such goods be sold on the half-holiday? [No, but if required "in the case of illness" they may be sold. In the case of photographic goods, we consider that x-ray plates or photo-apparatus required for the purpose of diagnosis may be sold under the Section 4 (7) condition.]

Pharmacist (160/54) writes: How will the following difficulties be overcome in working the Shops Act: (1) *Meal hours*.—In the case where one or more assistants are kept and live indoors, it will be necessary to have two sittings for dinner and tea, unless the proprietor is to attend to all customers during these times; it is conceivable under certain circumstances this might be quite impossible. [At present this is done on the overlapping principle, or by relays, in city warehouses and in many households. The question is one for the housekeeper and the employer rather than for the lawyer.] (2) What is the poor chemist to do who cannot afford to keep an assistant (there must be hundreds of these) in the case of illness or a holiday? In the event of either he must employ two *locum tenens* to conduct his small business, as one alone will not be able to do it and carry out legally the provisions of this ill-thought-out Act of Parliament. [Again not a question of law but of economics. When such circumstances as these arise there is usually an easy way out. For the purposes of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act two qualified men are not employed temporarily, nor will it be necessary under the Shops Act. If the statutory conditions prove to be unreasonable, plenty of members of Parliament will be glad to agitate for alteration.]

Other queries on the Shops Act have been received as we go to press, and will be dealt with in our next issue.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, as it occupies space which can be more profitably utilised for other information. In such cases the numbers are mentioned, and if querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published prices, usually 6d.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, and when samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

Borderer (South Africa) (155/70) has sent an interesting communication without his name and address, which we would be glad if he would supply.

L. G. F. (150/11).—Pereira's "Selecta e Prescriptis" is published by Messrs. J. & A. Churchill at 5s., and you can obtain it through any bookseller.

Farrar (153/62) asks what treatment to give for a BULLOCK'S LEG that has been badly cauterised with arsenic. The bullock had warts, etc., on the leg, and the farmer got some ointment from a gipsy to apply to it, with the result that the animal's leg is three times its natural size, and it has a raw place about 3 in. in diameter on the outside of knee. It was done about three months ago, and swelling has gone down a little, but knee is stiff and swollen, and animal lies down most of the time. It does not seem to have affected its health, as it eats fairly well and has not lost much flesh. [Poultice the leg with linseed, chamomile, and poppy for at least twenty-four hours, and longer if necessary; then dress with ung. boric. et carbol. for a few days, when the swelling should be practically gone. Lead and opium lotion or myrrh and arnica lotion may then be substituted, if found necessary or advisable. Tr. canthar. ʒiv. and ol. ricini ʒijj. painted over the raw or bare part when it is healed up may promote the growth of the hair, but it is doubtful if it will ever come again.]

C. P. (132/37) wants to know how picric acid is given to SHEEP FOR THE CURE OF WORMS. [We have never heard of picric acid being given for worms. It is a bitter tonic, and usually produces nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea. Sheep are rarely affected by worms except the hoove worm. Instead of picric acid try any of the following:

- (1) Kouso ʒij.-iv. in oil every alternate day.
- (2) Ext. filicis mar. ʒij.-iv. in oil.
- (3) Ol. terebinth. ʒij.-iv. in oil.
- (4) Ferri sulph. ʒij., sulphur. ʒij., antim. tart. ʒss. M. To be given daily with salt *ad lib.*]

X. Y. Z. (150/13).—The treatment of BRONCHIECTASIS resolves itself into drainage of the cavities in the lungs, and an attempt to render them antiseptic. A certain amount of drainage may be obtained in some cases by the patient semi-inverting himself once a day in such a way as to let the purulent matter run towards his mouth. A few drops of the following inhalation on a Burney Yeo's inhaler (worn as nearly constantly as possible) aids antiseptis:

Creosot.	phenol.	ol.	pini
pumilion.	...	...	aa. ʒij.
Liq. iodi fort.	...	...	ʒj.
S.V.R.	...	...	ʒiv.—M.

The creosote-vapour bath is very effective if thoroughly applied. The patient has to be put in a closed room with close-fitting goggles on to protect the eyes, and creosote vapourised from water heated with a spirit-lamp. This treatment requires careful medical supervision.

J. S. (156/43).—"CHLORIC ETHER" and "Spirit of Chloric Ether" are given in the British Pharmacopœia as synonyms for Spiritus Chloroformi, and this is sufficient authority for any chemist to dispense spirit of chloroform when chloric ether is ordered. The English doctor who informed you that chloric ether is not spirit of chloroform is probably one of those who know that the original chloric ether made by Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co. is distilled and is not of the same chloroform-strength as the official spirit, while it is more soluble in water. You will find this statement in "The Art of Dispensing."

Teds (152/12).—(1) The woman who snuffs and wants to give up the habit may give it up gradually or all at once, according to the strength of her will. She is apparently being injured by the habit, which is not nearly so difficult to break off as smoking. No harm can result to her if she gives it up all at once, and this is a better plan than using palliative expedients. (2) You appear to regard "prima-facie evidence" as equivalent to "proof." We do not.

Phenactin (158/8).—DAMAGED JOINT OF LITTLE FINGER.—You do not say which joint, nor do you say how long it is since the injury occurred. It is obviously a case which should be seen at once by a surgeon. It is impossible to make a correct diagnosis without a personal examination.

A Constant Subscriber (160/52) has a customer who has asked if after using a weed-killer which is a solution of sodium arsenate the dried-up weeds would be injurious to cattle if eaten. He says, "there seems to be a great deal of different theories on the subject"; which may be, but we have heard of cases where cattle have grazed with fatal results on grass that had been treated with weed-killer. It would be most injudicious to allow cattle to eat weeds killed with arsenic.

N. S. (165/20).—We would suggest that you should consult "Pharmaceutical Formulas" as regards formulas for skin-creams and "The Art of Dispensing" as regards the emulsification of essential oils.

R. H. (160/52).—One of the best MOSQUITO-LOTIONS is as follows:

Menthol gr. viij.
Rectified spirit 5vj.

Dissolve, and add—

Tincture of wormwood (1 in 8) ... 5iss.
Strong solution of ammonia ... 5iss.—Mix.

A drop of this to be put upon the bitten part.

Aloes (168/32).—(1) The effervescence that you have noticed when sodium bicarbonate 1 part and Epsom salts 4 parts are mixed together in water is more apparent than real, and it does not in any way affect the medicinal properties of the drench. (2) A SOLUTION OF CHLORAL HYDRATE, 1 in 12 of water, will not keep more than a week or two without undergoing slight decomposition. The best strength of the solution for keeping is 1 in 1—that is to say, 1 oz. chloral hydrate dissolved in as little distilled water as possible to make 1 fluid oz. of solution.

W. F. G. (171/7) asks: Could anything but benefit arise from a draught of fruit-syrup or lime-juice with soda-water and an addition of oxygen from a cylinder? I think there is an opening for this; it could be called AN OXYGEN FOUNTAIN, and might catch on. [No injurious effects can follow the administration of water aerated with oxygen, but we cannot say the same of waters flavoured with fruit-syrups until we know the composition of the syrups and the effect that oxygen is likely to have upon the flavouring ingredients. Sometimes these are changed into deleterious substances, and before placing the beverages on the market they should be well tried. Oxygenated aerated waters were patented some years ago by the late Mr. Albert Cooper.]

P. B. (174/7).—The customer who suffers a great deal from "nasal catarrh" should consult a specialist. "Nasal catarrh" covers a multitude of possible ailments, the diagnosis and treatment of which are best left to a specialist.

W. S. (167/25).—To DRY A BITCH which pupped a year ago and is still secreting milk, try the following pills:

Ext. belladon. gr. ij-iv.
Aluminis,
Resin. aa. gr. v-x.
Excipient. q.s. ut fiat pil.

One or two daily.

Bathe the mammary gland and rub well with ung. belladon., or the following liniment, twice daily:

Ext. belladon. 5ij.
Glycerini 5ij.
Lin. saponis 5iv.—M.

Keep the bowels in a free state, with magnesium sulphate preferably.

Quassia (247/37) is in difficulty with A TOXIC which he puts up according to the following formula:

Quinine sulphat. 5ij.
Acid. hydrochlor. dil. 5x.
Acid. phosphoric. dil. 3xx.
Inf. calumbæ Oiv.
Inf. quassia Oiv.
Tr. ferri perchlor. 5xx.—M.

After standing a few days the mixture throws down a dirty yellowish deposit. What is the remedy for this condition? [The mixture throws down a precipitate of iron phosphate. This is inevitable. The preponderance of phosphoric acid leads to formation of iron phosphate, and the acid is too much diluted to retain it in solution. Without entertaining much hope of success, we have tried to obviate the precipitate by introducing the iron in several forms other than the perchloride, but the results have been rather worse

than better. The only way round the difficulty is to increase the quantity of hydrochloric acid, so as to prevent the formation of iron phosphate. By increasing the quantity of dilute hydrochloric acid to 5xvj. and reducing the dilute phosphoric acid to 5xiv. precipitation is prevented. Possibly a smaller proportion of hydrochloric acid would serve the purpose; that, however, you can easily determine yourself. The mixture will, moreover, keep better with the increased amount of hydrochloric acid. Prepared strictly from the recipe the mixture grows a plentiful crop of mould after standing for a week. In the mixture with the larger proportion of hydrochloric acid there is no growth of mould in the same time.]

Ajax (167/59).—For HOOSE any of the following prove effectual in the curing of the disease in the early stages, when it is amenable to treatment:

1. Ol. terebinthinæ, aa. 5ij-v.
Tr. asafetidæ 5ij-iv.
Ether. methyl. 5ij.
Ol. lini 5ij.
M. ft. haust.

To be given every alternate day.

2. The following injected into the trachea is certainly most beneficial:

Acid. carbol., aa. mxx.
Chloroform. 5ss.
Ol. terebinth. 5ss.—M.

3. At first when the disease is suspected one or two table spoonfuls of the following should be given:

Ammon. carb.,
Ol. terebinth.,
Tr. opii,
Pulv. diapent. aa. 5iv.
Aloes barb.,
Ext. glycyrrhiz. aa. 5j.
Sodii salicyl. 5ij.
Glycerini 5ij.
Aquam ad 3xx.—M.

Keep the sheep on high, dry, and well-drained pastures. A little lime may be sprinkled over the ground. Give rock-salt and iron, and isolate the affected from the healthy animals.

Rud. Gentian (213/4).—(1) CHILLIE-PASTE.—The Pharmacopœia contains an imitation of this under the name of *unguentum capsici*, an improved formula being suggested by Guyer as follows:

Oleo-resin of capsicum 1 part
White paraffin wax 1 part
Whire soft paraffin 8 parts

Melt the paraffins, add the oleo-resin, and stir till cold.

(2) SIGHT-TESTING.—You should obtain "The Chemist-Optician" (Office of C. & D., 4s.), and then take a short practical course with one of the optical tutors who specialise in sight-testing.

(3) CHEST AND LUNG BALSAM:

Sem. lini. 5ij.
Ext. glycyrrh. 5iv.
Ol. anisi 5ij.
Oxy. scillæ Ovj.
Syr. tolu. Oij.
Tinct. capsici 5j.
Theriaceæ Ovj.
Aq. dest. Oiv.

M.S.A.

(4) The other formulæ for which you ask we cannot trace.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," May 15, 1862.

Chloride of Lime an Insecticide.

In scattering chloride of lime on a plank in a stable, all kinds of flies, but more especially biting flies, were quickly got rid of. Sprinkling beds of vegetables with even a weak solution of this salt effectually preserves them from the attacks of caterpillars, butterflies, mordella, slugs, etc. It has the same effect when sprinkled on the foliage of fruit-trees. A paste of one part of powdered chloride of lime and one-half part of some fatty matter, placed on a narrow band round the trunk of the tree, prevents insects from creeping up it. It has even been noticed that rats and mice quit places in which a certain quantity of chloride of lime has been spread. This salt, dried and finely powdered, can, no doubt, be employed for the same purpose as flour of sulphur, and be spread by the same means.